The Die Is Cast and Japan's 100,000,000 Will See It Through

Nippon Times
Evening

Life and Death Are One, Till Complete Victory Is Won

No. 15,754　TOKYO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1943　第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日　Price 8 Sen

In News Spotlight

Germany Issues Decree to Suspend Business Unrelated to War Effort

Domei

BERLIN, February 5.—German police authorities ordered today that restaurants and shops be closed at 11 p.m. after March 15.

Domei

BERLIN, February 4.—The Reich Government this afternoon promulgated a new decree closing hotels, restaurants and places of entertainment viewed unnecessary for the prosecution of the war.

The decree is highlighted by the following items:

1. Commercial and industrial enterprises which are not of service for the prosecution of the current total warfare shall be expelled from the economic life of wartime Germany. Until victory has been won, all enterprises which are not directly necessary for the fighting on the front, the ammunition industry and for supplies to the army shall have no right to continue their activities.

2. From the above consideration, shops selling luxurious goods and clothes, china ware, jewellery, gold and silver articles and chocolate shall be closed.

3. Enterprises for foodstuff, fuel and fertilizer will not be suspended. Shops selling furniture, books, toys, rare articles and tobacco shall be allowed to continue their business within a certain limit.

4. Restaurants and hotels which are viewed not absolutely necessary, entertainment centers, night clubs and bars shall be closed without exception. They will be restored after the termination of the war.

5. Carpenters and other craftsmen whose work is viewed not absolutely necessary for the ammunition industry shall have their business suspended and their shops closed.

6. The amalgamation of banks and insurance enterprises is being effected smoothly. The disposal of idle commercial and industrial enterprises in accordance with the new decree will be completed by March 15.

Press Comments

Saturday, February 6

MAINICHI—System and Personality; Overcoming Disadvantages

TOKYO SHIMBUN—War Ethics

System and Personality

MAINICHI—Views are now being exchanged in the Diet concerning the further empowering of the Prime Minister. The powers of the Prime Minister have been strengthened with time from about the time the right to designate persons and things for the enforcement of the National General Mobilization Law was vested in the Prime Minister in 1939. In the current session of the Diet the Government has presented a Wartime Administration Special Cases Bill to accompany an Imperial Ordinance on Special Cases of Wartime Administrative Powers, both of which are designed to effect an epochal strengthening of the powers of the Prime Minister. It is unnecessary to expatiate on the inevitableness and real need of vesting strong powers in the Prime Minister on the part of a nation fighting a major, intense modern war.

On the other hand, a modern war is absolutely a total war and powers of a Prime Minister not based on the total strength of the nation and not projected against such a background would be no more than a paper bag covering a gimlet. Such powers would merely be formal and verbal and in substance so feeble as to be constantly threatened with collapse.

That Prime Minister Hideki Tojo thoroughly understands this point has been clearly attested to by his replies to interpellations in the Diet. According to his commitments, intention is to avoid as far as possible the exercise of Government authority to achieve State aims but to appeal to the spontaneous sense of loyalty and patriotism on the part of the people. In a word, he seeks to surmount whatever difficulties there may arise by the moral force and earnestness of the people. It is apparent that the Prime Minister is convinced of the greater importance of the human spirit than system for a real development of fighting strength. This is a most reassuring point for the people of this country. Each citizen must take pride in the fact that we are a people capable of bearing the great responsibility of marching forward to a single body with its leaders.

Herein lies the spiritual fusion between leader and people. It is not a fusion founded on system. It is a link between Prime Minister and people as human beings.

Prime Minister Tojo in the Diet yesterday said that as an individual, a Tojo was no more than a stone on the wayside. Nevertheless, we think that the personality of a Tojo is also important. Naturally, the Prime Minister of Japan is radically different in nature from European leaders. He can never become a dictator. But this does not mean that the individual and personal factor possessed by the dictators of foreign lands can at all be slighted. It is on this point that the people today in fighting a decisive war feel confidence in their Prime Minister and look forward to further efforts on the part of Government officials.

Overcoming Disadvantages

MAINICHI—Japan, in fighting this great war in which its national fortunes are staked, is now acutely experiencing both the advantages and disadvantages of its seafaring and insular nature whether for warfare or transportation. It stands to reason that victory will depend on how the advantages are fully availed of and the disadvantages overcome.

The disadvantages are that the country is separated from the Continent by seas, while the country is made up of islands which must be connected by marine transit. In addition, the country being so narrow and long, the capacity of land transportation is by so much restricted. This makes it necessary to reduce passenger trains, restrict non-urgent freight and strengthen stevedoring.

In order to provide for a long war and construction, it is of fundamental importance to realize a uniform system of land transportation facilities for the whole Co-Prosperity Sphere.

In this sense, we earnestly hope that the plans to universalize the broad-gauge railway system, transport freight-cars by air between Japan, and Manchoukuo and China, unify the rail-gauge throughout the Co-Prosperity Sphere, bore tunnels under rivers to replace bridges and the like spoken of by Railway Minister Hatta Thursday in the Diet would quickly be carried out. Especially if a submarine tunnel could be provided between Honshu and Hokkaido, its value would be inestimable. If the engineering skill demonstrated in the boring of the Shimonoseki-Moji submarine tunnel is again called into play, the problem will only be that of resolve. A Hokkaido enterprise would also provide the confidence and experience necessary for the stupendous task of boring a tunnel under the Chosen Strait. The latter will enable the trunk line of our railways to be connected with the trunk lines of the continental railways, motor roads and trans-Eurasian railways.

Great civil engineering works have ever been the mission charged on great peoples from of old. The greatness of the Japanese nation will

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Hongkong Aids Traders

Domei

HONGKONG, February 5.—Due to the rapid increase of Hongkong's trade with the Southern Regions as well as with the Chinese mainland, the Hongkong Government-General has decided upon methods of settling trade accounts with these regions, it was learned today.

Settlement of trade accounts with Shonan and the Philippines will be made by a special method while settlement of trade accounts with North China and Manchoukuo will be made in Tokyo. Central and South China accounts will be settled by means of military scrip, it was stated.

Fleet Leaves Gibraltar

The British battleship, Renown, followed by an aircraft carrier, two cruisers and several destroyers left Gibraltar on February 2, according to a Lisbon dispatch dated Wednesday to Domei, in relaying a wire from La Linea, Spain.

On the same day, approximately 32 transports laden with troops and military supplies and several oil tankers left the port in an easterly course from the Strait of Gibraltar, the same sources revealed. The same dispatch further reported that a convoy of 75 vessels lay at anchor within the harbor since daybreak.

Foreign Minister in Diet

Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani is snapped by the cameraman in the midst of his response to a Diet interpellation yesterday, which emphatically blasted all enemy propaganda concerning Japan's purported selfish aims in the Southern Regions.

TIES WITH AXIS WAR ALLIES REMAIN UNSHAKEN, SAYS TANI; JAPAN'S POPULATION ON RISE

Japan's War Power More Than Plenty, Is Answer by Tojo

The population of Japan is on the increase despite the war and our military strength is more than enough, declared Prime Minister General Tojo at yesterday's session of the Committee for Special Wartime Administrative Bills.

In reply to an interpellation regarding the population problem raised by Representative Jotaro Kawakami, Hyogo, Prime Minister Tojo confidently stated that contrary to the established theory, the population of Japan, though under wartime, is increasing, and that the Army and Navy are exerting tremendous efforts to utilize the military strength to the maximum extent and that the Government is contemplating to utilize the peoples under Japan's control in order to alleviate the consumption of population for warfare.

Said the Prime Minister, "As regards the questions of a country, and its population, I believe that a nation whose population does not exceed 100,000,000 will not be able to prosper in the future world. Therefore, increase in population must be considered from a national point of view.

Population Rising

"In any country, population usually decreases under wartime because deaths increase while the birth-rate lowers. This is an natural sequence. In Japan, however, the population is on the increase. It is increasing this year also. This is a very remarkable phenomenon.

"I believe this is ascribable to the family system of Japan. In the light of this fact, the Government is ever striving not to destroy the family system of this country."

Alluding to the problem of military strength, General Tojo continued, "the United States has mobilized 7,500,000 men. The total military strength of Japan is, though I cannot disclose the number here, much less than that of America. Nevertheless, our Army and Navy are achieving remarkable results as you all know.

"It must be remembered in this connection that we are exerting tremendous efforts. Our policy is

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Huge Boost in Economic Strength Revealed by Kaya at Diet Session

"Japan's economic strength has increased tremendously through management of the occupied regions of the South," declared Finance Minister Okinori Kaya, Friday afternoon, at the general budgetary session of the House of Representatives.

"Some may consider that warfare will result in the dissipation of economic power," stated Finance Minister Kaya, "but I am in a position to deny the above view."

According to Finance Minister Kaya, our economic power has increased since the China Affair.

"Before the outbreak of the China Affair, resources in Japan and Manchoukuo were the only available resources for this country in time of emergency.

"However, at present Japan has at her disposal varieties of bountiful resources in China as well as in the Southern Regions under our occupation as well as the countries in the South which are cooperating with this country.

"We have been deprived of nothing by the enemy, and instead, our economic resources have increased beyond doubt.

"Productivity expansion has been achieved as rapidly as possible, and peace industries have been also directed for the prosecution of war.

"The same can be said of China, the Southern Regions and Manchoukuo as well. As to manpower, we have nothing to fear, since China, Manchoukuo and the southern countries are cooperating with our country on the economic war front in this point.

"Actually, resources for our industries have been and are being developed by Chinese in North China. In view of the above fact, I can say that our economic power has intensified.

"However, Japan is fighting against powerful countries such as the United States and others. Therefore, it is necessary for us to augment our fighting power more and more. In other words, we must complete economically the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, and then our victory will be assured."

Enemy Propaganda For Estrangement Smashed With Reply

Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani, during the course of his answers to interpellations by Tadataka Ikezaki, of Osaka, in yesterday's budgetary session of the House of Representatives, crushed every clandestine attempt of enemy countries to cause estrangement among the Axis Powers, including Japan.

Referring in this connection to Italy, the Foreign Minister paid high tribute to the country which ever remains consolidating her Axis relations under all possible sacrifices. Mr. Tani stated as follows:

"Countries losing in war are generally skilled in spreading news in their favor. Britain and America, just as you disclosed to the session, are giving out faked news to their satellites, neutral countries and Axis Powers, which are causing some groundless rumors and reports.

"One of the important aims of these enemy propaganda in connection with Japan is that they wish to make the world believe that this country, in her control of French Indo-China and the East Indies, has only her own interests in view, totally ignoring other Axis Powers' share in the affairs of these regions.

"Japan's fundamental aim in this war, I hereby declare again, is to follow the principle under which this country was founded. Under this aim, the country is not only consolidating her own basis of existence but wishes all races in the world be placed in their own rightful spheres. This is the most clear-cut guiding principle of the war, and it also indicates the way of our diplomacy. I hardly need any other words to make the world enlightened of our war purposes.

Ties With Reich Firm

"Regarding our relations with Germany, there are constant contacts between the representatives of both countries at Berlin and Tokyo, so that any enemy attempt to estrange them will be of no avail. One recent testimony of this ever continued contact is the economic agreement among Japan, Germany and Italy, concluded on January 20. We are of the opinion that the countries must be even closer in relation with the progress of the global war-

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Japanese Again Raid Guadalcanal Island

Mainichi

STOCKHOLM, February 4.—The United States Navy Department announced today that Japanese Air Units bombed the American position in Guadalcanal Island Monday evening and again on Tuesday evening, the United Press reported from Washington.

IIDA EXTOLS BURMESE FOR CLOSE COOPERATION

Contributes Much Toward Defenses

Domei

RANGOON, February 4.—Lieutenant-General Shojiro Iida, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in Burma, in an interview given at an undisclosed base on February 2 declared that with the Burmese people extending whole-hearted cooperation, the position of the Japanese Forces in Northern Burma is firmer than ever.

Lieutenant-General Iida stated that the collaboration of the Burmese people with the Japanese has exceeded all his expectations.

He pointed out that the Burmese are willingly undertaking the repair of bridges and roads while the railway employees are carrying out their duties night and day even under the threat of enemy bombings.

"I cannot help but be deeply impressed by the enthusiastic cooperation," the Japanese Commander-in-Chief declared.

Referring to the foodstuffs situation in Northern Burma, he said that rice is plentiful, while the supply of vegetables, meat, fish and fruit is more than enough for Burma's own consumption.

Guadalcanal Trip Refused By U.S. Transport Crews

The crew of American transports have refused to carry supplies to the United States troops stationed in the Guadalcanal area and this has caused a serious repercussion in the United States, stated a Lisbon dispatch dated Tuesday to Domei.

Newspapers in America are conspicuously playing up the incident, which has developed like wild-fire.

Meanwhile, perturbed over the situation, the American Seamen's Union and Admiral William F. Halsey, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet in the South Pacific, are frantically denying the report as mere rumors.

Sicily Casualties High

Domei

ROME, February 5.—During the period of February 2 from October 29 of last year 280 persons were killed and 696 injured as the result of anti-Axis air force bombings of Sicily Island, it was announced today by the Italian Government.

WAR BRIEFS

Landing Is Repulsed

Domei

BERLIN, February 5.—Soviet forces attempted to make a landing north of Novorossisk, in Western Caucasus, yesterday, but they were severely counter-attacked by German units and are said to be facing utter annihilation, according to information by German military authorities.

Tunisia Enemy Hit

Domei

BERLIN, February 5.—German air forces bombed enemy concentrations, railway equipment, and mechanized units in Tunisia yesterday, causing serious damages. The Germans also brought down 15 enemy planes in this operation.

Planes Remove Disabled

Domei

BERLIN, February 5.—The German High Command announced today that previous to the fall of the last German position in the Stalingrad sector, 48,000 wounded and sick soldiers of the German Sixth Army had been removed to the rear by German transport planes.

530 Planes Destroyed

Domei

BERLIN, February 5.—Anti-Axis air forces were dealt a serious blow by the German forces during January on the Western front and in the Mediterranean, it was announced by the German High Command today.

According to the announcement, the German forces shot down or destroyed a total of 238 enemy planes on the Western front and 292 planes in the Mediterranean.

Experts in Manchoukuo Observe Solar Eclipse

Domei

HULIN, On Eastern Frontier of Manchoukuo, February 5.—The solar eclipse was observed here under ideal weather conditions by a party of 70 astronomers and scientists including members of the Manchoukuo Meteorological Observatory and experts from the Tokyo Central Meteorological Observatory, it was learned today.

Braving the sub-zero weather, the observation party began their preparations on January 20 in the camp which they had set up at a point six kilometers eastward from here. With everything in readiness, the members awaited the natural phenomenon, the last to be seen for the next 90 years, in the cold hours of the early dawn.

Exactly six seconds after 7:27 o'clock the sun appeared on the horizon and the total eclipse occurred 30 seconds after 7:46.

HEALTH POLICY PUSHED BY WELFARE MINISTRY

Insurance for All Is Official Hope

The Welfare Ministry will urge more people to take up the National Health Insurance next year with the ultimate object of having every Japanese insured.

At the conference held at the Welfare Ministry yesterday afternoon attended by 47 chiefs of the National Health Insurance sections of all Prefectural Governments within the country, the authorities of the Ministry explained that the number of the National Health Insurance corporations reached 5,140 as of February 4 and that the insured now totalled 17,005,703.

It was also disclosed that the Ministry is planning to have 15,892,000 people newly insured during this year. Of this number, 15,000,000 will be among residents of towns and villages and the remainder of cities.

To bolster the movement, subsidies will be granted by the national treasury from next year. The present annual premium of ¥1 will be raised to ¥1.65. The increase in income will be used for improving and expanding hygienic establishments as well as for solidifying the finances of the National Health Insurance system.

Women Labor Bill Due

Domei

LISBON, February 4.—The British Government is expected to issue an order for requisitioning married women, in order to fill the acute shortage of labor, it is reported from London.

Labor Secretary Ernest Bevin said before the House of Commons today that the number of women employed in plants directly and indirectly connected with the war industry reached 8,670,000, of which 3,500,000 are married women or widows having children under 14 years of age.

SHRINE OPENING DUE IN SHONAN

Dedication Rites Set For February 15, Day Of Singapore's Fall

Domei

SHONAN, February 5.—The Shonan Jinja will be formally dedicated on February 15 in commemoration of the first anniversary of the fall of the British stronghold of Singapore, it was officially disclosed today.

The new Shrine has been erected on the shores of beautiful MacRitchie Reservoir near the site of the former exclusive Royal Singapore Golf Club at the total cost of ¥436,000. An aggregate total of 570,000 men were employed in the construction work.

Traditional Japanese Shinto style was followed throughout in the building of the main Shrine as well as the annex. Expensive timber of aged Japan cypress were specially shipped from Japan for the construction of the main building. Malaian building materials were used extensively for the annex buildings and the surrounding buildings. Granite for the stone stairway was quarried locally as well.

Construction work on the Shonan Shrine has been under the direct supervision of Japanese Military authorities since last May.

Crisis Strikes Australia

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

STOCKHOLM, February 4.—All Australian Cabinet Ministers as well as newspapers have declared that the "crisis has come to Australia," because of the glorious results attained by the Japanese Navy in the Southwestern Pacific area recently.

Secretary of Air Arthur S. Drakeford said that Australia could no longer indulge in the sense of security, according to a report from Melbourne.

Von Papen for Berlin

Domei

ISTANBUL, February 5.—German Ambassador Franz von Papen to Ankara will return to Berlin shortly, it is reported from Ankara. His return is believed to be for the purpose of reporting on the results of his recent conference with Turkish Foreign Minister Nauman Rifaat Menemencioglu.

To Study in Japan

Domei

HSUCHOW, February 5.—The selection of 30 Chinese youths to be sent to Japan for study was announced by the North Kiangsu Administrative Office today.

It is understood that out of the group, 15 will have their expenses paid for by the authorities, while the remaining 15 will study at their own expenses.

CABINET PASSES TRAINING PLAN

Aoki Outlines Scheme To Equip Men for Positions in Sphere

As the result of the decision reached at yesterday's regular Cabinet meeting, the plan of training men to play an active part in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere was announced at 5 p.m. the same day.

Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Kazuo Aoki explained to other Ministers of State, the plan and measures for training men who are needed in building up the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, and the Cabinet gave its approval to the policy.

According to Minister Aoki, those who are to engage in the construction of Greater East Asia will be trained in various places of Greater East Asia excepting Manchoukuo, and training schools will be founded in such places as Kalgan, Peking, Shanghai, Bangkok, Hanoi or Saigon.

Training schools for government officials, administrators and executives of civilian companies will be opened in the middle of February, while schools for graduates of universities and colleges are scheduled to be opened early in April.

The outline of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affair's plan, to be put into practice for training men required for the establishment of the New Order in Greater East Asia follows:

1. Utmost stress will be placed upon the molding of the characters of trainees so that they may win the esteem of the native inhabitants wherever they are engaged in the enterprise of building up the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

2. Training will be given men who intend to work in Greater East Asia, men who are already working in the sphere and men who are engaged in work connected with the establishment of the New Order in Japan.

3. Training will be conducted in accordance with the following plan:

(a) Trainees will receive training in Japan.

(b) State institutes will take charge of training.

(c) Training will be given also by official and private institutions

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U.S. Orders Cable Control

Domei

LISBON, February 5.—The Department of Commerce of the United States Government announced today that all public telegraphic communications between the United States and North Africa were suspended, it is reported from Washington. The entire telegraphic facilities between the United States and North Africa are to be monopolized by military authorities, it is also reported

TANKER IN U.S. EXPLODES; INVESTIGATION ORDERED

Suspect Sabotage By 5th Columnists

An explosion in which the 15,000-ton American oil tanker, Schenectady, was blown to pieces was reported in the January 25 edition of the weekly magazine, Time, according to a Lisbon dispatch dated Wednesday to Domei in relaying a wire from New York.

The tanker, was built at the Swan Dockyards in Portland, Oregon, and was only recently transferred to the United States military authorities.

Perturbed over the incident, the authorities of the United States Government have ordered the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the United States Marine Commission and the Division of Emergency Shipping to conduct an extensive investigation but as yet no solution has been found.

Certain quarters believe the cause to be sabotage by fifth columnists, the communique reported.

U.S. Relieves Eisenhower Of Additional War Post

Domei

LISBON, February 5.—The United States Government relieved Lieutenant-General Dwight Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of United States Forces in Africa, of his additional post of the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Forces in Europe, it is reported from Washington.

Lieutenant-General Frank Maxwell Andrew was appointed his successor as the Commander-in-Chief of United States Forces in Europe. Lieutenant-General Andrew, 58 years old, was formerly an air officer.

LOYALTY SHOWN BY TAIWANESE

Applications Sent in By Army Volunteers Deluge Headquarters

Domei

CANTON, February 5.—The second application of Taiwanese youths in Canton for voluntary service in the Imperial Army has been closed after only one week, owing to the overwhelming response of these youths, it was announced by the Niitaka-kai, the association of Taiwanese in Canton.

Physical examination has already been given on February 2, to youthful Taiwanese candidates, whose ages range from 18 to 26.

An academic examination, which is to be given in their native language will be given sometime in the near future. It is understood that final admission of these volunteers into the training camp will take place some time in June.

Cooperating With Soldiers

At a certain military base in the south, a special volunteer group of Taiwanese youths known as the Takasago Corps is earnestly cooperating with the Japanese soldiers, in supplying foodstuffs and ammunitions to the soldiers on the foremost lines, according to a Yomiuri-Hochi dispatch.

At the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, this volunteer corps was granted permission to accompany a certain corps dispatched south by the Governor-General of Taiwan, Admiral Kiyoshi Hasegawa.

These healthy, energetic youths, not more than 20 years of age, are placed under the same rigid, regulations as the Japanese soldiers. Their strenuous day's work commencing with roll call at 5 o'clock every morning, ends at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

After roll call, the youths with their upper halves exposed to the blistering sun undertake their respective tasks of unloading the heavy supplies from the trucks, carrying them to the pier and loading them on the transports.

COPPER COIN DONATION GIVEN TO WARSHIP FUND

Aged Patriot Offers 20,000 He Saved in 5 Years

A huge total of some 20,000 copper coins, was contributed toward the warship building fund through the Wartime Life Bureau of the Tokyo Municipality on Friday by 70-year old Tameemon Okagami, formerly a matting dealer, now living at 20, Temma-cho 3-chome, Yotsuya-ku, Tokyo, it is reported.

Each and every one of these coins was saved by the old man himself during the past five years, ever since the fall of Nanking, when he first conceived the idea of saving every copper coin that came his way for the purpose, and he has since then zealously devoted himself to this hobby, saving copper coins one by one and finally he filled with copper coins a Bizen pottery, some two feet high and four feet in circumference.

To Honor Noted Woman

With a view to imbue the women of wartime Japan with the spirit of the late Mrs. Ihoko Okumura, noted pioneer of the feminist movement in Japan, a memorial service and a lecture meeting will be held at the Gunjin Kaikan here on Sunday, in commemoration of the 37th anniversary of her death. The function is sponsored by the Society for Manifesting the Meritorious Deeds of the Late Mrs. Okumura.

The memorial service will be held at noon, to be followed by a lecture to be given by Secretary Ryoichi Ishii of the Board of Information and a drama entitled "Ihoko Okumura" by the troupe of the Geijutsu Shogekijo Theater.

It is further reported that a lecture meeting called "Construction of Greater East Asia" will be held at 5 p.m. on the same day.

Soviet Uniforms Changed

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

KUIBISHEV, February 3.—A new shoulder strap will be placed on the uniforms of all Soviet soldiers, both at the front and in the rear, according to a declaration issued by the Soviet Supreme Military Council.

The collar-mark of the Soviet army uniform will be replaced by the new shoulder strap system by February 15. It is explained that the shoulder strap will increase the fighting spirit and discipline of the forces.

The Red Star, organ of the Soviet army, also welcomed the adoption of the new shoulder strap for the uniforms of the entire army.

Time Out for Needed Refreshments

Entrants in the ski endurance contest, one of the events at the 13th Meiji Jingu Winter Sports Meet being held at Oku-Nikko, yesterday, stop in the midst of their grueling grind, to refuel for further strenuous efforts.

Japan-Axis Ties Firm, States Tani

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fare. I may be allowed to point out to you the statement issued this morning by German Ambassador Dr. Heinrich Stahmer which stressed the need of closer contact of the two nations, adding that he has firm conviction that this will be realized.

"The case is practically the same in our relations with Italy. One thing I wish to draw your attention here is that the country, chiefly due to her geographical position, is bearing the brunt of wartime risks more than other Powers. Despite this the country, under the able leadership of Premier Mussolini, is ever increasing her firm hold against many sinister propaganda of the enemy countries to cause her to leave the Axis camp. This daring fight of Italy for the Axis cause, I believe, comes from the firm conviction both among the Government and people that her disavowal of Axis connections will prove fatal to the country's existence."

Turkey at Crossroads

Foreign Minister Tani, then referred to the neutral position of Turkey expressing his belief that the country will act most wisely. Turkey, he declared, now stands on the most important crossroads, any turn from which is a serious question both to her and the Axis Powers.

The Foreign Minister continued to say that the position of Germany is quite different from that in the last World War. The country is fully equipped for any prolonged warfare, which will not be affected in any tangible way by temporary trends in some localized war situation. Lastly, alluding to the unbeatable position of Germany, the Foreign Minister emphasized the fact that Germany is a most intimate ally of Japan whose successive war victories in this sphere of the world is well known in Turkey.

MANY TEACHERS APPLY FOR POSTS IN SOUTH

600 to Be Sent to Occupied Regions

Reflecting the enthusiastic interest of the Japanese people in the reconstruction work in the Southern Regions, 1,143 teachers throughout the country have applied as candidates for positions as teachers of the Japanese language in the South, it was revealed here today, states Domei.

It was disclosed, at the same time that out of this number 600 will be dispatched by the Government to the various occupied regions including Java, Malai and Burma.

The applicants consisted of 508 from Tokyo, 240 from Osaka, 120 from Hiroshima, 110 from Kumamoto, 100 from Nagoya and 56 from Sendai.

Of the applicants from Tokyo, 200 sat for examinations at the Education Ministry today, and the remainder will take the examinations tomorrow.

Agriculture Aid Organ Slated

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

SHANGHAI, February 5.—For the object of positively aiding the planned development of agricultural enterprises in Central China, excepting the Wu-han Area, the Central China Agricultural Assistance Association will be shortly formed and the new organization will commence its activities from April. The association will be headed by the Japanese Minister at Nanking, assisted by the Minister at Shanghai.

Tojo Remarks on Ways to Improve Aeronautic Science in Diet Session

The Representatives at yesterday afternoon's session of the Imperial Diet were greatly impressed by the ingenuity of Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo when he suggested a very unusual way to run an airplane without oil and a runway, and fly a plane from Japan to Europe in half a day.

Prime Minister Tojo was interpellated regarding the Government's policy toward scientific discoveries and inventions by Yasukuni Watanabe at the session of the Committee for the Special Wartime Administrative Bills of the Lower House.

In prompt reply to the interpellation, the Prime Minister declared that the Government has established the planning Board to bolster scientific researches and utilize them for the State.

Continuing, he stated, "In this connection, I should like to make some digressional remarks. In my opinion, technicians are apt to deny everything which does not conform with their own knowledge and experience. Consequently, many ingenuous inventions have been lost.

"I positively say that the wisdom of men is a small thing when compared with the greatness of the universe. Of course, I don't mean to belittle human knowledge unduly, but what I want to say is that it is necessary to expand human knowledge by closely studying the fundamentals of the universe and utilize it for the improvement of science and human activity.

"I have a son, a graduate of the Aeronautical Faculty of the Imperial University, who is now working with the Mitsubishi concern," continued the Prime Minister.

"I raised three questions to him concerning aeronautical science. The first was: "Is there no means to fly an airplane without an airfield?' To this question, my son curtly denied the possibility of such a scheme calling my question simply 'absurd.'

"But is it not a fact that birds have no 'airfields'? I firmly believe that such a plan will be realized some day if the flight of birds is studied closely enough. The scheme, if realized, will greatly contribute to mankind militarily as well as socially.

"Technicians are apt to deny such a suggestion as being absurd and foolish. This attitude of denial or resignation must be discarded," declared Prime Minister Tojo.

The second question was, according to General Tojo, the possibility of flying from Japan to Europe in half a day, and this was also flatly denied.

"It must be possible," said the Prime Minister. "My scheme is to fly the airplane as high as 20,000 or 30,000 meters so that the gravity of the earth may be cut. If this can be realized, you would be able to reach Europe in half a day as the earth revolves while you fly.

"Such an idea may seem simply absurd to technicians. But is stratosphere flight not the fruit of such an idea? If the study of this design is pushed, the 'absurd' idea will come to bear remarkable results.

"The third question as to the means of flying aircraft without oil may also be scored by the technicians as simply foolish," the Premier continued.

"However, there are many elements in the air which can be utilized as fuel. If a means to utilize them is invented, aircraft will be able to fly for an indefinite duration without the supply of fuel from the ground.

"These questions seem quite absurd and childish but they are of great significance. We must ever seek ingenious ideas and strive to realize them."

U.S. Trained 4 Million Persons for War Work

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, February 5.—The United States during last year turned out 4,500,000 trained industrial workers, the War Manpower Commission announced today, according to a Washington dispatch received here.

Under the Washington Government's plan of training wartime workers, the report said, some 4,500,000 persons were trained last year.

Of these 365,000 came from strategic factories, 177,000 from quarters specially equipped for the purpose, 597,000 from the Youth Bureau and 3,000,000 were students trained during their school holidays.

The training periods for these workers, ran from eight to 12 weeks in the case of students who underwent drilling 80 hours per week, and eight to 10 weeks for probationers who were drilled from six to 15 hours per week.

Regarding the training in large industrial plants, the General Motors, for example, turns out about 2,000 a week, which figure will be raised by 5 per cent in the forthcoming fiscal year.

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Schoenfeld Sees Roosevelt On U.S.-Finnish Relations

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, February 5.—Hans Schoenfeld, American Minister to Helsinki, today conferred with President Franklin Roosevelt at the White House, a dispatch from Washington revealed today.

Amidst various rumors afloat in connection with the Finnish Foreign Minister's congratulatory visit to the Japanese Legation at Helsinki on the anniversary of the Pearl Harbor debacle on December 8, last year, all indicating the possible breach of American-Finnish diplomatic relations, the dispatch said that the present conference between the President and Minister Schoenfeld can be taken as a sign of improvement of the alleged situation.

The report further pointed out that there is some reason to believe relations between Finland and anti-Axis countries are warming again with the flares now seen in the Soviet winter-time offensive in the Eastern Front. The American Minister is expected shortly to return to Helsinki, the Washington message stated.

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TOJO ASSURES WAR POWER

(Continued From Page 1)

to leave a margin for the future from the points of view of both population and military strength.

"We are also making efforts to utilize the foreign races which have newly come under our control in order to alleviate the consumption of population for warfare as well as to supplement the shortage in the quarters where it is felt. As far as the population problem is concerned, 'the more, the better.'

Plenty of Food

"As to the fear that the increase in population will affect the food problem, I should like positively to say that it is unwarranted and that there are means to solve the question. At one time, there was a tendency toward birth control. It was a result of the enemy's machination. We must never think of such an idea in the future."

Referring to the physique of soldiers, the Prime Minister said:

"As an ideal, factory workers and those hailing from agrarian districts should alike have strong physiques. But, to my regret, the actual fact is that the former is inferior to the latter in constitution as well as in spiritual force. We must strive to promote the physical and moral strength of factory workers so that they will make strong soldiers not inferior to those hailing from the rural sections.

"Such a situation as in Britain where the rural community is impoverished is undesirable from various considerations. We are intent on maintaining 40 per cent of the nation in agrarian occupations."

Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

be put to the test in the great tasks before us. Along with the Government authorities' planning on heroic scales necessary for the submarine tubing of the Aomori-Hakodate areas and continental connection by rail so as to overcome our insular disadvantages, the people must cultivate the grand vision necessary for the success of such colossal undertakings.

✓

War Ethics

TOKYO SHIMBUN—War is the armed expression of a nation's will toward a foreign country or countries and the strength of armed force decides the strength of that will. The special strengthening of armed force at a certain time, place and in a certain manner is only part of the phenomena peculiar to war and cannot become the decisive factor for ultimate victory.

How, then, is the will of a nation to be strengthened? Certain interests or certain impulses may form a factor for nourishing that will but they are not strong enough to keep taut the rope of national will throughout the duration of a long war, neither can they heighten that will with the progress of war. This is because they all depend on secondary motives.

What, then, is the primary factor for determining the national will? It is the banner of lofty morality, true for all ages and infallible throughout the world. It is the firm grasp of a truth applied to all. Where such morality is with a nation, running through it and shaping its will, there is nothing it cannot accomplish, for it will gather force like the sea into which all tributary rivers flow.

What makes the blood of his race course through the breast of a fighting airman or the heart of a wounded infantryman is the bright light of the truth for which his country stands. Even in a single bullet its glory is shed. The joy of realizing that "I am in the right" penetrates to the tiniest life. One of the great fruits of this great war is that the peoples of the world are steadily being convinced that what decides the course of the world is the light of justice.

War, thus, is a terrific clash between truths as the belligerents see them. It is also a test for neutrals. For, if a neutral loses its perspective of the higher truth and is swayed by the easier interest, it would not only forfeit the very principle which forms its national foundation but also abandons the right to taste the joy of living for the right.

The world now is in chaos. It may not be so easy to pick the jewel of truth from the ruins and debris of war. But neutral countries so long as they seek to enjoy the privileges of neutrality, must pick out the gems of sacred obligations from the ruins and debris. They are not permitted to forget their obligations out of stupefaction over the thunder of gunfire or the Anglo-American type of menacing propaganda. They must exercise the intelligence and sagacity equal to the task of picking up the various moral principles abandoned by any of the belligerents while standing by. Sleeping neutrals must awaken to this great duty.

No matter how fierce the war, there are certain solemn limits. They are set by the norm of morality common to all mankind. Such is our message to Turkey, Switzerland, Argentina and other neutral nations.

Il Duce Takes Over Foreign Ministry

Domei

ROME, February 5.—The Italian Government announced today that Premier Benito Mussolini will concurrently hold the post of Foreign Minister. With this additional appointment, Premier Mussolini holds the six posts of the Premier, Foreign Minister, Home Minister, War Minister, Navy Minister and Air Minister.

Churchill Viewed Likely To See Premier Salazar

Domei

LISBON, February 5.—While rumors are rampant as to the whereabouts of Prime Minister Winston Churchill after the Adana conference, local diplomatic circles opine that he may hold an interview with Portuguese Premier Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar today or tomorrow at the Spanish-Portuguese border.

Setting aside the credibility of the suggestion, Premier Salazar has actually left here for the south and, moreover, American and British newspapermen have reached this country from London and Algiers. Under the circumstances, it is generally expected that some event will take place shortly.

Meanwhile, another report states that Churchill is now at the naval port of Gibraltar and will hold an interview there with Dr. Salazar within 48 hours.

In this connection it is also reported that Portuguese Government authorities, in reply to a question put by a newspaperman, declared that Churchill's visit is "not inconceivable."

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Honor Awards Planned For Filipino Policemen

Domei

MANILA, February 5.—Two ordinances relating to the awarding of honors to Filipino policemen who distinguish themselves in their duties were promulgated by the Philippines Military Administration today.

Henceforth, the Military Administration will grant a certificate of honor and cash award to any policeman whose merits have been recognized by the Commissioner of the Department of Interior of the Executive Commission and then reported to the section head of the Military Administration.

Cabinet Passes Training Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

under the guidance of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs.

(d) Places of training the men will be within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

e) In the Japanese-held Southern Regions training will be given in schools belonging to the military authorities.

Training schools now under the management of ministries except the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs will be transferred to the aforementioned Ministry as soon as possible.

The Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs is considering also the adjustment of training schools now under the management of private and various societies or associations.

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Announcement
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Nippon Times
Published by
The Nippon Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku
Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 398.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 3807, [illegible] 5859, 7083.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo [illegible]

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40; one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

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CHILEANS HERE GIVEN FREEDOM, DECLARES HORI

Spokesman Reveals Japan Giving Considerate Treatment Despite Chile's Step

RESIDENTS NOT INTERNED

Japanese Minister and Legation Staff in Santiago Restricted in Movements

Although the Chilean Government has taken the hasty step of confining the former Japanese Minister in Chile and all his staff within the premises of the Legation, the Imperial Government is according considerate treatment to the former Chilean Minister in Tokyo and the staff members of the Chilean Legation as well as Chilean residents here, Spokesman Tomokazu Hori of the Board of Information declared in reply to a question raised by a foreign correspondent at the regular press conference on Friday.

Mr. Hori's statement in this connection follows:

Generous Steps Taken

"Following the notification of the Chilean Government of its diplomatic severance with Japan, the Japanese Government has been pursuing the steps of generously treating the former Chilean Minister in Japan and the former Chilean Consul-General in Shanghai as well as the Chilean nationals in Japan and the territories under our control.

"With a view to finding some means of determining the basis of our treatment toward Chilean nationals here, our Government considered it necessary to find out first the concrete details with respect to various aspects of the treatment actually accorded by the Chilean Government to the former Japanese Minister in Chile and the members of the Legation staff.

"While inquiries were being made, the Chilean Government, ignoring our considerate steps and believing prematurely perverted and exaggerated reports of our treatment of the Chileans, abruptly confined the former Japanese Minister and all his staff within the premises of the Legation, cutting off contact with the outside—a step which cannot be considered as in keeping with Chile's dignity.

"However, taking into special consideration the fact that the Chilean President declared in his speech on January 20, immediately after the diplomatic severance, that Chile although having maintained very cordial relations with Japan, Germany and Italy, had unavoidably to suspend the diplomatic relations and at the same time that the Chileans entertained no ill will to the Japanese, German and Italian peoples, the Government of Japan has decided to accord the greatest degree of generous treatment permissible under wartime conditions to the former Chilean Minister in Tokyo, the former Chilean Consul-General in Shanghai and the Chilean residents in general.

Perfect Freedom Allowed

"We are actually according them the following:

"1. The former Chilean Minister is free to leave the compounds of the Legation, merely by notifying the Foreign Office liaison official assigned to the Chilean Legation and everything is being done to guarantee his safety.

"2. The Minister's family and the staff members of the Legation including employes are free to leave the premises at any time.

"3. Food is being provided in the same manner as to the neutral diplomats.

"With regard to the Chilean Consulate-General in Shanghai, its function has been stopped but the former Consul-General is enjoying life as before.

"The Japanese Government has not taken any such step as forcing the Chilean nationals in Japan and in territories under its control to leave their domiciles or interning them. They are permitted to live in perfect freedom."

U.S. Admits Troops Bombed

The Japanese Air Units bombed the United States positions in the Solomons on February 2, the United States Navy Department announced on February 4, according to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

Agricultural Bank Creation Is Approved By Bangkok Assembly

Domei

BANGKOK, February 5.—The Assembly of People's Representatives today unanimously approved a bill providing for the creation of a United Bank for Agricultural Associations at its first reading today following a detailed explanation of the proposed bill by Agriculture Minister Rear-Admiral Sindhu Songgramjai. The proposed bank, corresponding to the Central Bank of Industrial Associations in Japan, is expected to play an important role for the promotion of Thai agriculture. According to the explanation by the Agriculture Minister, the proposed bank will be capitalized at 10,000,000 bahts. The Agriculture Minister will act as chairman of the board of directors.

PRESS HITS U.S. NAVY FOR HIDING DEFEATS

N.Y. Times Dissatisfied at Knox as No Results Given Of Rennell Isle Fight

The policy of the United States Navy Department to overlook the adverse results of the Battle off Rennell Island in the Solomon group is inviting mounting criticism of the American press, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei.

Championing this cause, the New York Times has expressed its great dissatisfaction with the manner in which Secretary of the Navy Colonel Frank Knox is trying to keep the result secret and pointed out that the announcement of the results of the Battle off Rennell Island, however adverse, will be of interest to the United States. In the same tone, the New York Sun set forth its opinion to the effect that the announcement of the war results will give the Americans 'psychological' conveniences.

Another Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei carries a report of an Associated Press war correspondent who is attached to the Southwestern Pacific Fleet and who gives an account of the battle. Meanwhile, the United States navy authorities still persists in maintaining an absolute secrecy of the war results. The correspondent writes as follows, according to the dispatch:

"Japanese Air Units after the dusk of January 29 launched night raids on the American fleet in the Solomon waters. According to information from the foremost line, the Japanese planes flew over unnoticed descending from the pitch-dark skies and bombed the warships of the American Pacific Fleet. The results of the bombings have not yet been made public."

U.S. Navy Mum

In the meantime, the United States Navy Department is keeping its mouth tighter than a clam on the results of the Battle off Rennell Island and the Battle off Ysabel Island, but, according to United Press reports the Navy Department is reported to have admitted the fact that Japanese Navy Units have been raiding the American fleet and its bases in the Southwestern Pacific since February 1, says a third Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei.

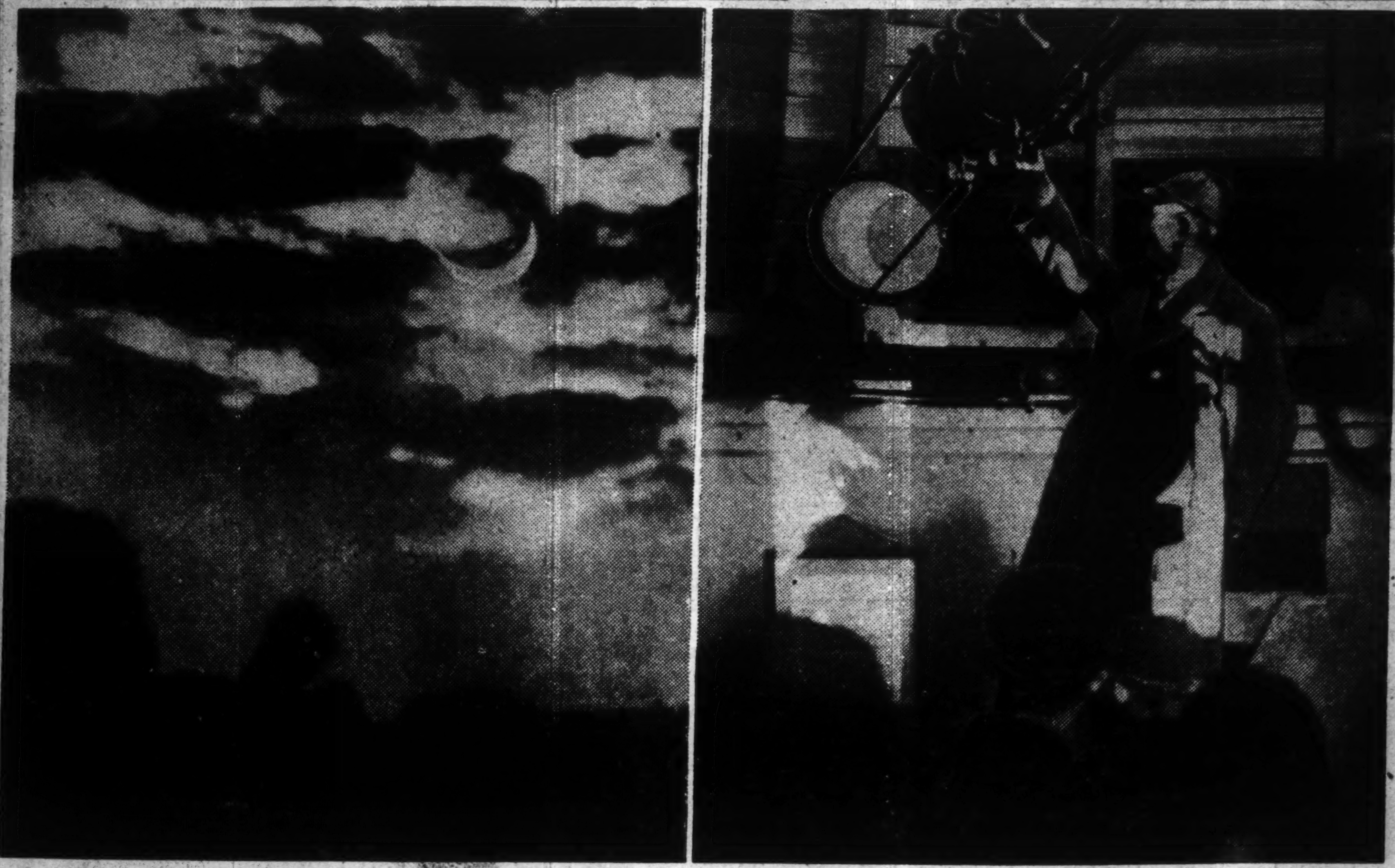
What is said to have been announced by the Navy Department is that Japanese Air Units on the night of February 1 bombed the American bases in the Solomon area and also conducted raids on the following night. The announcement also says that fightings have been progressing since the last few days, but that the Navy Department is not yet in a position to make public the details of the battles because of the fact that this is liable to endanger the security of the American forces in that area.

Meanwhile, an Italian military critic has pointed out the vital strategic importance of Coral Sea with reference to the security of Australia, according to a Rome dispatch to Domei. He says in substance as follows:

"The war between Japan and America in the Pacific is important in the securing of the east coast of Australia, which is vital from military, political and economic standpoints. The line connecting San Francisco with Townsville is the shortest cut between America and Australia across Coral Sea. The consensus of opinion in America is that, should America lose the defense of Australia, the offensive and defensive status in the Pacific will change immediately. Not only this, but this

(Continued on Page 2)

The Solar Eclipse



Japan's astronomers and countless millions of breathless amateur star-gazers were up with the sun and peering anxiously into the heavens on Friday morning to watch that awesome phenomenon, the total eclipse of the sun. As scientists busily scribbled reams of important notes on spectrum-analysis and other vital matters, another and a vastly greater audience throughout Japan watched the cold and usually overshadowed moon blot out the sun for a few fleeting moments. Left: Just before the total solar eclipse as seen from Kushiro, Hokkaido, the vantage point of many of the nation's leading astronomers. In this area, the total eclipse ended at 7:53 a.m. after a passage of 1 minute and 40 seconds. Right: The eclipse as witnessed in the observatory of the Ueno Scientific Museum in Tokyo.

BURMA CITIES BEGIN THREE-DAY FESTIVAL

Colorful Program Slated to Fete Independence Promise Made by Tojo

Domei

RANGOON, February 5.—Curtains were raised today simultaneously in Rangoon, Moulmein, Bassein and in hundreds of other cities in Burma on the colorful three-day program to be staged in commemoration of Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's statement relative to Burmese independence issued before the 81st session of the Imperial Diet.

Rangoon populace, young and old alike, with the national flags of Japan and Burma waving in their hands, turned out en masse early as 6 o'clock this morning to gather at Shwe Dagon Pagoda and then in endless procession proceeded to the central municipal playground to participate in a mass demonstration which was sponsored jointly by the Rangoon Municipality and the Central Administration of Burma.

Promptly at 10:30 a.m., U Touin, chairman for the felicitous occasion, moved for the adoption of a resolution thanking the Japanese Government for the magnanimity shown and this was readily approved amidst a thundering roar of cheers.

Even tears of appreciation and joy were noted on the countenances of Dr. Ba Maw and other patriots who for years suffered persecution and hardships at the hands of British exploiters all in their cherished hope of seeing this day come.

When the Burmese band struck up the tune of the Independence Song, the crowd joined in the chorus with vigor and power in every refrain, and when the song was ended, a prayer of thanks was offered to the brave sons of Japan who have made this joyous day possible to Burma through the sacrifice of their lives.

Speeches of congratulation were then offered by Baleshwar Prasad, president of the Indian Independence League in Burma, Pai Tse-chang, chairman of the Chinese Federation in Burma, Yaichi Ouchi, chairman of the Japanese Federation in Burma, and others. Dr. Ba Maw, the Chief Administrator, on behalf of the 16,000,000 fellow countrymen, responded with a speech of appreciation.

The official part of the program at the gigantic rally was brought to a close at 11:30 a.m. with Banzai, but the crowd, subsequently formed a flag procession through the streets of Rangoon.

Theaters throughout the city of Rangoon were packed tonight for the special programs are featured everywhere depicting new life in Burma.

(Continued on Page 2)

Success Reported in Observations In Hokkaido of Total Solar Eclipse

Tohoku Imperial University Scientists Believe They Caught New Lines in Spectrum; Ainu Chieftains Pray for Sun to Resume Its Globe Shape

Observations from vantage points in the Hokkaido by Japan's leading scientists of the total eclipse which occurred Friday morning, the last to be seen in Japan for the next 92 years, were completely successful, according to reports received by Domei.

In Tokyo, thousands of people got up early Friday morning to observe the phenomenon. Their equipment ranged from telescopes to simple smoked glasses and photograph negatives.

At the Ueno Scientific Museum with its 20 milimeter telescope and at public schools, hundreds of students gathered to listen to experts and teachers explain the eclipse.

Observations Successful

Observations of the total solar eclipse which took place early Friday morning were completed successfully by leading astronomers and scientists of Japan from their camp atop a hill north of Akkeshi.

Weeks of preparations during which time the scientists patiently gathered their equipment to record this natural phenomenon, the last to be seen in Japan for the next 92 years, ended at 7:53 a.m. after the moon completely hid the sun for 1 minute and 40 seconds.

The scientists were ready at their laboratory at the break of down putting the finishing touches to their equipment.

Under the direction of Dr. Rikichi Sekiguchi, of the Tokyo Astronomical Observatory, six technicians and experts of Tokyo Imperial University focussed their telescopes on the sun. The scientists silently stood transfixed at their telescopes while the automatic cameras made recordings of the corona for this brief period of darkness. The eclipse ended completely at 9:03 o'clock.

New Lines Discovered

It was believed that heretofore unknown bright lines were caught in the spectrum through the 38 centimeter prismatic telescope by the Tohoku Imperial University scientists when they took the spectogram of the corona during the total eclipse from the Kushiro Middle School.

The composite electrolytic dissociation stratum observation section, composed of the authorities of the Education and Communication Ministries and the Nagoya Imperial University, operating from an electric laboratory and with a

(Continued on Page 2)

Today's Press Comments

Saturday, February 6, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Premier Expounds Empire's Mission

NIPPON SANGYO—The United States and Britain have persisted in their laughable propaganda that Japan's concept of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the construction of which is the basic aim of our Empire, is a manifestation of territorial design. Prime Minister Tojo's statements in the current session of the Diet have thoroughly exploded the enemy fallacy.

The measures being steadily enforced by the Empire speak louder than words. We hope that the 1,000,000,000 members of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere will compare the Anglo-American policy of exploitation with the sincere intentions of our Empire and will cooperate wholeheartedly with us in full understanding of the fair and equitable aims of our country.

Prime Minister Tojo, who at the outset of the reopened session of the Diet promised independence to Burma within the year, thereby dealing a coup de grace to the vicious enemy propaganda, in the plenary session of the House of Representatives Budget Committee on February 4 declared that the Empire had no territorial design whatsoever on India, its intention being solely to bring India back to the Indians. Britain in circulating the propaganda that Japan is planning to conquer India is merely trying to pass a judgment on Japan in the light of its own actions there.

Japan's support of Manchoukuo in its efforts to gain independence and its subsequent assistance in its national development and its guarantee of the independence of Thailand have been part of the great policy of Hakkoiu pursued ever since the founding of our Empire. Prime Minister Tojo has extended this policy also to the Philippines, promising it independence when its cooperation will have been up to expectations. The difference of Japan's attitude from that of the United States and Britain is clear, when it is contrasted with the heavy yoke they had fastened on Burma and the Philippines and the insults

(Continued on Page 2)

REICH TROOPS REPEL REDS IN KUBAN AREA

Strong Soviet Units Fail to Pierce Axis Line—Suffer Heavy Casualties

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, February 5.—In all sectors of the Eastern Front, German forces stacked up against strong Soviet forces repulsed counter-attacks scoring phenomenal achievements either destroying or capturing many arms.

In the Kuban district, it is reported the Soviets supported by artillery and tanks tried to pierce the German front but were repulsed on the entire line. In this battle, the Soviets suffered huge casualties while nine tanks, several infantry guns and numerous other heavy arms were captured.

Early Thursday morning, the Soviets made several large-scale landing attempts on the coast south of Novorossisk in order to attack the rear of the German bridgehead position on the front of the Taman Peninsula. However, the attack was foiled in two places where most of the Soviets' landing boats were riddled with bullets prior to their landing and sunk with all their crew. In a third sector, they were able to get a foothold with weak forces but the Axis troops succeeded in pushing them to a small coastal strip.

Yesterday, the Soviets only put out careful feelers against the German bridgehead position in the area of the Don estuary. No major operation ensued anywhere. Two small Soviet scouting units were captured by the Germans.

The Donetz front in various places repulsed a number of strong enemy attacks, partly supported by tanks. In the northern wing of the Donetz position, the German panzer troops launched a powerful counter-thrust against a Soviet bridgehead. The attack was a full success. Apart from 46 tanks and five armored reconnaissance cars, the German troops captured five heavy howitzer batteries, 19 motorized guns and one anti-aircraft battery as well as almost 1,000 prisoners.

Between the upper Donetz and the Don areas, other German formations successfully repelled repeated attempts at encirclement made by the Soviets with superior forces. Partly in embittered hand-to-hand fights, they captured in that area 17 Soviet tanks the majority of which were of the 34-model. A German anti-tank squad blew up three super-tanks within less than 15 minutes. Strong Stuka, bombers, and battle-plane formations had a decisive share in this success. Anti-tank squadrons alone set 15 tanks on fire

(Continued on Page 2)

TOJO DISAVOWS DICTATORSHIP; AVERS HE IS LEADER OF NATION MERELY BY VIRTUE OF HIS POST

Hokkaido-Mainland Undersea Passage Possible, Says Hatta

Interest in the possibility of constructing a tunnel under the Tsugaru Strait, linking the mainland of Japan with Hokkaido was aroused Friday when Railway Minister Yoshiaki Hatta admitted such a possibility in reply to an interpellation by Kotaro Bando, a representative from Hokkaido before a committee meeting of the Lower House. "As to the possibility of constructing a subterranean tunnel linking the mainland of Japan with Hokkaido," the Railway Minister said, "we too have given it some thought. However, we have not drawn any concrete design or plan so far, although, we have not neglected to make note of our ideas in anticipation that a necessity for such a tunnel may arise sometime in the future. In our opinion the construction of such a tunnel is feasible."

SUBMARINE THREAT WORRIES BRITISHERS

Government and Civilian Circles Frantic in Search Of Counter-Measures

With Axis submarines continuing to take a heavy toll of British shipping, government and civilian circles in Britain are seeking everywhere for some effective countermeasure, a Domei February 4th dispatch from Stockholm discloses.

The British shipbuilders association in its yearly meeting held in London on Thursday is reported to have passed a resolution demanding that high-speed freighters be built to combat the increased intensification of the war to destroy commerce. At the same time the British House of Peers held a secret meeting and discussed counter-measures against the submarine menace.

Opinion in the anti-Axis camp, on methods to fight the ever-increasing peril to its shipping caused by submarines, is divided between the stubborn policy of the British navy ministry, which clings to the present convoy system, and the idea advocated by some quarters that it is best not to hold to the convoy system and that high-speed and heavily armored ships should be built.

Observers believe that British shipyards are more than overtaxed in building courvettes and destroyers and that it is impossible to construct high-speed merchantmen as advocated generally.

According to reports, Clement Attlee, British deputy premier, was asked in the House of Commons session on Wednesday what the cabinet's submarine war committee was doing and what was the situation of bottoms. To these questions Attlee refused to go further than declare. "The present organs are functioning well."

Questioned, "Have foreign import plans been revised because of a shortage of bottoms?" Attlee said, "I think it is best not to say anything at this time. Everyone in Britain knows fully well how serious is the war to destroy our commerce. And it is best not to make the people feel further apprehensions."

Demanding that the government do something, the Daily Mail on Friday declared, "We absolutely cannot be satisfied with the present situation of the war against submarines. But it is difficult to find out how we can avoid the submarine peril. A well-armored high-speed merchantman has no doubt a better chance to escape a submarine's pursuit than a slow convoy but such a high-speed vessel which does not have to be convoyed does not exist today in Britain. We ask the Navy Ministry not to cling to old ideas adequate during the First World War and to investigate fundamentally the situation."

Brazil's 'War Bread'

BUENOS AIRES—In order to cope with the acute shortage of grain, the Brazilian Government has ordered the baking of "war bread," wheat for which is to be ground up to 85 per cent, says a dispatch received here from Rio de Janeiro.

Position Different From Hitler, Il Duce, Stalin And Others

EXPLAINS TO DIET

Certain Powers Necessary But Only With Sole Aim to Win the War

A clear-cut disavowal of dictatorship by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo featured Friday's session of the House of Representatives committee on the bill to invest special powers in the Premier for industrial productivity expansion.

Despite his recent illness, Prime Minister Tojo has manifested a most extraordinary earnestness of purpose in defining his policies to the people through the medium of the Diet. His expression of conviction on all points has been most straightforward and positive.

In the committee on the empowering bill Friday morning, he made some important remarks regarding the much-discussed questions of strengthening the Prime Minister's powers and dictatorship, State management of industries, strengthening of the home front, the so-called "staff" of the war leader and other vital issues of the day.

Kita Interpellates

In the course of the committee session, Seichiro Kita, of Ishikawa Prefecture, interpellated the Prime Minister on the concern felt in some quarters that the Wartime Administration Special Case Bill now before the Diet and the proposed Imperial Ordinance governing Special Cases of Administrative Powers might bring on dictatorial government as a result of the strengthened powers of the Prime Minister.

According to the Yomiuri-Hochi's stenographic record of Prime Minister Tojo's reply to the interpellation, he said:

"The interpellator has just used the term 'dictatorial government.' This is a point on which I wish to make myself perfectly clear. Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler, Il Duce Benito Mussolini, Premier Josef Stalin, President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill are mentioned, but my position in the Japanese State is essentially different in nature from theirs.

"In my humble way I am serving His Imperial Majesty at His August Command as His Imperial Majesty's Prime Minister. In my capacity as such I am the leader of the nation but as an individual I am but one of His Imperial Majesty's humble servants. In this respect, I am not a bit different from any of you gentlemen. It is my opinion that as servants of His Imperial Majesty your political experience may place you in the category of the 'more experienced' and me in that of the 'less experienced'.

"The only thing that makes me any different from you gentlemen is that the duties of Prime Ministership are imposed on me. The position of Prime Ministership, however, can shine only so far as it reflects the radiance of His Imperial Majesty. It shines only because His Imperial Majesty reposes His August Confidence in it. It is this point that makes the Prime Ministership of Japan so entirely different from the European leaders who are popularly called dictators. This is an essential difference which distinguishes the national polity of Japan from any other.

Merely the 'Moon'

"I have my being, therefore, by virtue of the light reflecting His Imperial Majesty's radiance. I am merely the moon in this respect. This is the point I wish to emphasize above all.

"Personally I don't like dictatorships but, so far as it is necessary to expand industrial productivity to meet wartime needs, especially within the pale of administration, I must have certain powers whether to enforce myself or have the proper Minister of State enforce measures stipulated in the bill before the Diet. I hope, gentlemen, that you will not regard our intentions in the light of a dictatorship. The sole aim of the bill is to win the war by producing more and to mark out the

(Continued on Page 2)

TURKS CLAIM BONDS WITH BRITISH FIRMER

Turkish Embassy Here Makes Statement on Recent Meeting Held at Adana

That Britain has promised to give material aid to Turkey in order for the latter to strengthen her defensive security in general was disclosed in a Turkish communique released on Friday by the Press Bureau of the Turkish Embassy in commenting on the recent two-day meeting held at Adana on January 30 and 31 between the Turkish and British statesmen, the latter delegation headed by Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

The local statement states that Churchill visited Turkey as the guest of the Turkish Government and in the course of the conversations, the ties of friendship and mutual understanding existing between the two countries were further strengthened. Moreover, it declared that problems apt to arise after the war were thoroughly studied and perfect understanding was also reached on these points.

Following is the full text of the statement regarding the interviews, which took place between the Turkish and British statesmen at Adana, according to the local Turkish Embassy.

Anglo-Turkish Meeting

Prime Minister Winston Churchill, representing the Government of the United Kingdom, having evinced the desire to visit Turkey, came to Turkey as the guest of the Republican Government. Upon his arrival, the Prime Minister was received by the President of the Republic who was in Adana. Subsequently several conferences took place between the Turkish and British statesmen and experts.

The Turkish delegates were Surku Saracoglu, Premier; Marshal Fevzi Cakmak, Chief of General Staff; Numan Menemncioglu, Foreign Minister; Feridun Erkin, Assistant Under-Secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; General Sefih Cakmak, Aeronautical Adviser of the General Staff; and Colonel Fasih Hayaball, Chief of the Bureau of Operations of the General Staff.

Britain was represented by Winston Churchill, Prime Minister; Sir Hughe M. Knatchbull-Hugessen, Ambassador to Turkey; Sir Cadogan, Permanent Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs; General Sir Allan F. Brooke, Chief of General Staff; General Sir Maitland Wilson, Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in Iran and British Forces in the Middle East; Lieutenant-General Wilfrid Lindsohn, Commissary Officer in the Middle East; Sir Marshal R. M. Drummond, Commander-in-Chief of the British Air Forces in the Middle East; and Commodore J. C. Dondas, Chief of Staff of the British Navy in the Mediterranean.

The ties of friendship and mutual understanding existing between Turkey and Britain were ascertained and further strengthened through the frank talks which were conducted in the course of these meetings. The Turkish statesmen expounded the course of the Turkish policy pursued during the last critical years and Prime Minister Churchill assured them that this policy was followed by his Government with sympathy and complete understanding.

Study Europe Crisis

The Turkish and British statesmen closely examined together the situation existing in Europe especially in the zones in which Turkey is directly interested, and they have arrived at a complete understanding on all the fundamental points. An agreement was reached concerning the means of giving material aid to Turkey with a view to strengthening her defensive security in general, and military experts of both sides exchanged views on the same subject.

Prime Minister Churchill, having recently conferred with the President of the United States, was in a position to speak with full knowledge regarding the views held by President Roosevelt who has received the projected interview with enthusiasm.

Problems likely to arise after the war were also thoroughly studied and perfect understanding was also reached on these points.

The Turkish and British statesmen have expressed complete satisfaction regarding these talks which took place on January 30 and 31 at Adana.

To Repair Peking Palaces

PEKING.—A three-year plan has been decided upon by the Board of Construction for the repair and renovation of all the buildings within the former imperial palaces and other structures of historical significance here. Many of these historical and cultural buildings have already undergone repairs since last summer, while the survey of the palace grounds where further repairs are to be effected has been completed.

Clear-cut Explanation Given by Prime Minister

The photo shows Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo making an important statement in reply to an interpellation during the meeting Friday of the House of Representatives Committee on the bill to invest special powers in the Prime Minister for industrial productivity expansion. The Prime Minister declared, "As an individual I'm no different from any of you gentlemen."

SUCCESS IS SEEN IN SOLAR STUDY

(Continued from Page 1)

powerful transmitter caused to emit electric waves of different lengths for a period of 20 minutes beginning from 10 minutes prior to the total solar eclipse, stated with satisfaction that the activities of electronic particles were perfectly recorded.

Naval Engineer Takanobu Suzuki of the Naval Hydrographical office, who observed the phenomenon, asserted the Imperial Navy's efforts were not wasted.

When interviewed at a coalmine outside Kushiro City, Professor Minoru Uyeda of the Kyoto Imperial University remarked that the discovery of new bright lines will entail further studies to ascertain scientifically the actual results.

Based at the Koei National Primary School at Tottori-mura in the northern suburb of Kushiro, the Mizusawa Latitude Observation Section established at a point latitude 15 degrees east a telescope equipped with the largest caliber lens of all the observation groups. The scientist in charge caught in the lens a clear view of the corona and immediately a perfect picture taken.

Overcoming physical difficulties, the Tokyo Imperial University group headed by Professor Tsutomu Tanaka completed a satisfactory observation of coronal streamers on the summit of the snow-covered Obetsu Coal-Mine, at the terminal of Obetsu Railroad, branching off from Kushiro.

The Tohoku Imperial University observation Section was established at the Hanasaki National Primary School in Nemuro under Dr. Saemontaro Nakamura, and succeeded in observing the change in terrestrial magnetism and electronic particles.

The scientists representing the Kakioka Terrestrial Magnetism Observatory were based at the Nemuro Meteorological Observatory, and took full advantage of the rare solar phenomenon.

Ainu People Excited

"The sun god is dying, the sun god is dying!" screamed the Ainu women of the Kotan village, in Hokkaido gathered around the house of the village head, as the sun gradually became overshadowed and its crescent shaped image was reflected in the clear waters of the Kushiro River at about 7:50 o'clock Friday morning of the total solar eclipse in Hokkaido, says a dispatch from the Domei correspondent sent to Teshikaga Village in the Akan National Park in Hokkaido. He gives an account of how the Ainu reacted toward the natural phenomenon when complete darkness engulfed the region for 1 minute and 53 seconds, beginning at 7:55 a.m., which follows:

"Beating the bottoms of barrels, the Ainu women continued to scream 'The sun god is dying. Please bring him to life once more.' Then the village head, squatted before the fireplace, would start to offer his prayers in a grave and solemn manner. The words of the prayer would be, 'O, god of fire, the sun god is on the verge of dying. This is because we, Ainus, have lost our reverence for the sun god. The god of evil is trying to kill the sun god. Please ask various gods to come to the rescue. We promise that hereafter we shall respect and worship the sun god as well as all the other gods. We beseech you to rescue the sun god.'

"While the village head earnestly offered his solemn and impressive prayer, the number of chieftains, flourishing bamboo swords or pulling taut the strings of their bows, increased outside the house. They too shouted loudly 'The sun god is dying. Please bring him to life again,' as if to assist the resurrection of the sun god by their vociferous clamoring.

"Soon, as the time for the total eclipse passed by, the sun gradually cast off its dark mantle and resumed its regular global shape again. Once more the village head faced the fire burning in his hearth and offered this time a prayer of thanks to the god of fire for extending his aid to the sun god, who has now been brought to life again, and gave the promise of all his people to revere and worship forever the many gods of their religion."

"The Relationship Between Weather and War" was the subject of study by Dr. Seitaro Suzuki of the Kyushu Imperial University, one of the foremost Japanese meteorologists, when he observed Friday morning's total solar eclipse, according to a dispatch received here from Kushiro.

The 59-year-old weather expert arrived at the Kushiro station Thursday full of confidence and determination not to be outdone by the American meteorologists who are also expected to observe the eclipse on the other side of Pacific.

"There is no doubt that the contributions of meteorology to warfare have greatly increased today" was the first declaration of Dr. Suzuki as he arrived at his observation station.

"Just as the hostile camps in the European War are carrying on a fierce meteorological war, we of the Greater East Asia War, too, are doing the same.

"In order to build up a superior strategic plan against the enemy, meteorologists also must draw up long-range weather maps of various regions, superior to any that the enemy may have. Even in the field of meteorology, we are not losing to the Americans and British, you may rest assured."

Press Hits U.S. Navy For Hiding Defeats

(Continued From Page 1)

means the loss to control the Indian Ocean. It is for this reason that whoever dominates Coral Sea will dominate Australia. America is now advocating the need of concentrating its naval forces on the Pacific for the defense of its mainland, but Prime Minister Winston Churchill has succeeded in persuading President Roosevelt to send the American naval forces to the Mediterranean.

A Stockholm dispatch to Domei says that Prime Minister John Curtin of Australia is daily broadcasting to the Australian people on the crisis favoring Australia and urging them to brace up.

A Melbourne dispatch to a Stockholm paper says the Australians as a whole declare the mounting menaces to Australia have not been removed yet. Prime Minister Curtin is imploring America and Britain to give more positive aid and relief but nothing substantial has yet been made. Under the circumstances, criticisms against these two countries are growing stronger than ever in Australia. In this connection, Australian Air Minister Arthur S. Drakeford has also pointed out the serious menace to Australia as a result of the activity of the Japanese Air Units.

A Wellington dispatch to Stockholm also carries a report that Prime Minister Peter Frazer of New Zealand on January 4 pointed out the crisis facing New Zealand and declared that the people of his country should maintain more vigilance over the prevailing situation.

Reich Troops Repel Reds in Kuban Area

(Continued From Page 1)

and 13 more were disabled by bomb hits. Also the Soviet artillery suffered noticeable losses. Meanwhile destroyer formations under the escort of strong fighter protection attacked the Soviet columns in low level attacks. No less than 112 fully occupied armored transport cars belonging to two Soviet divisions of riflemen were destroyed.

A lone German panzer formation reported that in its fighting sector, within three weeks, it destroyed or captured 738 Soviet tanks. This number equals the fighting strength of 17 fully equipped Soviet tank brigades.

The battle of Lake Ladoga fully developed again on the entire northern front. With the engagement of numerous fresh riflemen divisions and heavy batteries that had been withdrawn from other front sectors as well as great masses of tanks, the Soviets in non-stop attacks stormed against the lines of the German grenadiers and tank formations. However, all their attacks collapsed in front of the main fighting positions. Some 18 Soviet tanks which approached the German lines to a short distance were destroyed by anti-aircraft artillery and one anti-tank company.

In aerial combats, 27 Soviet planes were downed the majority of which were in the area between Don and Donetz. At the same time, 15 Soviet airplanes were destroyed on two enemy airfields while only three German planes failed to return to their bases.

Burma Cities Begin Three-Day Festival

(Continued From Page 1)

Traditional Burmese dances, Indian dances, Chinese plays, Burmese wrestling matches, lectures, special cinema reels, were presented.

Similar programs will continue for the remaining two days of celebration.

The resolution which was adopted by the Rangoon populace at the rally today, is as follows:

"Whereas the Japanese Government through its magnanimity, which is traditional with the proud and benevolent Japanese nation, has assured Burma its independence.

"Be it resolved therefore that we, the Burmese 16,000,000 strong, respond in appreciation, with active participation in the War of Greater East Asia as a partner of Japan without reserve and until the Anglo-American Allies are completely crushed and the cherished hope of establishing the Greater East Asiatic Co-Prosperity Sphere, common to all peoples of Asia, is fully realized."

Foreign Language Papers

STOCKHOLM—More than 20 foreign language papers are being published at present in the British capital, according to reports received here. This is explained by the fact that all exiled governments in London are trying to have their own press organ.

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T. FUKAMI Mgr.

TOJO DISAVOWS DICTATORSHIP

(Continued From Page 1)

extent to which production must be increased.

"It is urged in some quarters that the Government should be provided with a Ministry of Munitions or that a simpler administrative machinery should be instituted under me in order to enforce the empowering law but, in my opinion, such extra machinery would only prove cumbersome. I have my Cabinet.

"There has been talk about a brain trust. If by brain trust you mean a private staff of advisers I would have nothing to do with it. It is not my intention to employ any private staff of advisers. Government must be conducted all in the open and with integrity. The important affairs of State must be decided in Cabinet council and leadership exercised accordingly. I will not have it said that I deal in political black market. I believe that I am conducting government in the open and with integrity. Thus, any additional structure would only hamper me. If I find it necessary I can pick out any Government official to assist me in my work or avail myself of the help of able and experienced men from among the people.

Confidence in People

"The term 'State management' has been used. It is my intention, as I have often reiterated, to give full play to the spontaneous and creative initiative of the people and to achieve my aims by proper guidance over it. If by 'State management' it is meant that Government officials are to be grafted on private enterprise and to conduct business entirely by State power, then I don't think such a system would be compatible with national polity. It is far from our design, therefore, to apply State authority on everything in the name of State management."

Axis Ties Strong

Any country that is doomed to be defeated is clever in propaganda and naturally is resorting to dissemination of various unfounded reports, Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani declared in the House of Representative in answer to an interpellation put by Chuko Ikezaki (Osaka) on Friday. Continuing, the Foreign Minister said, according to Domei:

"Enemy countries are releasing vicious propaganda against Japan in connection with its relations to French Indo-China and the East Indies. This is far from the truth. Japan's lofty ideals are not in the promotion of its self-interest.

"Efforts are mutually made between Japan and Germany not to create any misunderstanding. Their authorities, therefore, are ever discussing closely on the progress of the war situation. The Japan-Germany Economic Agreement signed on January 20 clearly indicates the prevailing relations of the two countries. The statement of Ambassador Heinrich Georg Stahmer is a reflection of the attitude taken by the Japanese Government.

"There is no change whatever in Japanese-Italian relation. The enemy countries are hoping for the rupture in Axis ties, considering its geographical and other relations, but Premier Mussolini and the entire Italian nation, wise as they are, are well aware that Italy's departure is the path to ruin. I am quite confident that Italy will never depart from the Tripartite Alliance."

Questioned as to Japan-Soviet relations by the same interpellator, Foreign Minister Tani answered, "I believe the Soviet Union will remain faithful to the Neutrality Pact at present."

Today's Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

to their racial pride that they had perpetrated.

Following that, the Prime Minister explained the policy toward China. He declared that Japan's fundamental idea concerning China was unchanged and made clear the feeling of deep friendship held toward that nation by stating that Japan would always look toward China as a close relative, a brother. He asserted emphatically that Japan, working together with the National Government, would drive Anglo-American power out of the whole area of China, and out of Greater East Asia. This is the cooperative attitude held by the people of Japan toward China. As the Prime Minister says, Chiang Kai-shek and his followers who fail to grasp Japan's true intentions cannot be looked upon as East Asiatics nor as Chinese and are such to be called Anglo-Americans or their "running dogs."

We do not expect Anglo-Saxons to understand our lofty war aims. That America and Britain have not changed and still hold to their policy of aggression and invasion is shown by the policy of suppression held toward the people of India and the illegal violation of North Africa. There is no way to cause them to understand Japan's true aims as stated by the Prime Minister than by shoving unshakable proof of the true facts in their faces. And it must be kept in mind thus that Japan's aims can be reached only by winning completely the War of Greater East Asia.

Wooden Shoes for English

BERNE—The British Trade Ministry has ordered the establishment of special offices for the exchange of second-hand clothes, states the Basler Nachrichten. In future, shoes in Great Britain are to be soled with wood instead of leather.

JAPAN INVULNERABLE, SAYS SPANISH PAPER

Ya Declares U.S. Recapture of Pacific Bases Is an Impossibility

The invulnerable position of the Japanese Forces in the Pacific was pointed out in an article published in the Spanish paper Ya under the title, "The War in the Pacific," according to a Madrid dispatch to Domei on February 3.

The article was written by a staff correspondent of the paper in charge of articles on military affairs. The gist of article follows:

"In reply to the prevalent question as to whether the United States can recapture the territories that were taken by the Japanese forces in the Pacific, I have only to answer that it is an impossibility.

"The Imperial arms have acquired Wake, Gilbert and other fortified islands in the entire area extending from the Aleutians to the Dutch East Indies. The Japanese Forces, with these key points under their power, are keeping constant vigil over the Pacific area, under the sharp patrol of the Imperial Air Forces.

"The predominating supremacy of the Japanese air arm is a determinative element in the Pacific warfare, making the strengthening of the acquired territories comparatively easy for the Imperial troops."

TO CULTIVATE MORE RICE

BUDAPEST.—Following successful tests carried out on a large scale last year, the area under cultivation for rice in Hungary has been greatly increased this year.

Six hundred hectares in all are expected to be tilled this year as compared with 115 hectares last year.

Rice fields will be mainly situated in the lowlands of the river Thess where the soil is poor for the growing of other crops.

Hungarian rice has a small grain but is excellent in taste.

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NOTICE

It is hereby notified that the undermentioned vessels were captured by the Imperial Navy, and are to be examined at this Court. A party interested may present a petition in writing to this Court within thirty days following this notification.

February 6, 1943.

SASEHO PRIZE COURT

Type of Vessel	Name of Vessel	Nationality	Owners
Passenger Boat	Husu	British	London (British) Asiatic Petroleum Company (North China) Limited
Launch	M. S. No. 11	"	" "
Oil Barge	T. J. No. 8	"	" "
"	T. J. No. 9	"	" "
" (Junk)	No. 10	"	" "
" (")	No. 11	"	" "
Yacht	Googoo	"	Shanghai Bridges, R-E. (U.S.A.)
"	Deben	"	Shanghai Bolam, D. (British)
Iron Barge	No. 247	"	Shanghai (British) Shanghai Tug & Lighter Company
"	No. 384	"	" "
Tugboat	Chinkong	"	London (British) Butterfield & Swire
"	Yangpeh	"	London (British) Asiatic Petroleum Company (North China) Limited
"	E-Wo VI	"	London (British) Jardine, Matheson & Company Limited
"	Chenyang	"	London (British) Butterfield & Swire
"	Meikuai	U.S.A.	New York (U.S.A.) Standard Vacuum Oil Company
Oil Barge	Meifoo No. 114	"	" "
"	Meifoo No. 115	"	" "
"	Meifoo No. 174	"	" "
"	Meifoo No. 175	"	" "
"	Meifoo No. 191	"	" "
"	Hankiang	British	London (British) Asiatic Petroleum Company (North China) Limited
"	Yokiang	"	" "
Cargoboat	Meifoo No. 159	U.S.A.	New York (U.S.A.) Standard Vacuum Oil Company
"	I. C. No. 6	British	London (British) Jardine, Matheson & Company Limited
"	I. C. No. 11	"	" "
Oil Barge	I. C. No. 20	"	" "
"	Shakiang	"	London (British) Asiatic Petroleum Company (North China) Limited
"	Yuankiang	"	" "
Cargoboat	Taikoo No. 10	"	London (British) Butterfield & Swire
"	Taikoo No. 37	"	
Tugboat	E-Wo II	"	London (British) Jardine, Matheson & Company Limited
"	E-Wo	"	" "
Launch	Roos Ter	"	London (British) Butterfield & Swire
"	Bramloco VI	"	"
Tugboat	Yangking	"	"
Cargoboat	Taikoo No. 7	"	"
"	Taikoo No. 8	"	"
"	Taikoo No. 36	"	"
"	Taikoo No. 35	"	"
Oil Barge	Taikoo No. 17	"	"
"	Taikoo No. 26	"	"
"	Taikoo No. 28	"	"
Launch	Patung	"	"
Tugboat	Chunglo	"	"
"	Hwai-so	"	London (British) Asiatic Petroleum Company (North China) Limited
"	Meifoo VI	U.S.A.	New York (U.S.A.) Standard Vacuum Oil Company
"	Shiangkwang	British	London (British) Asiatic Petroleum Company (North China) Limited
Oil Barge	Taokiang	"	" "
"	Nankiang	"	" "
"	Hsunkiang	"	" "
Motor Launch	Gargoyle	U.S.A.	New York (U.S.A.) Standard Vacuum Oil Company
"	Fuho	British	London (British) Asiatic Petroleum Company (North China) Limited
"	Kiang-si	"	" "
"	Taikoo	"	" "
Cargoboat	I. C. No. 7	"	" "

There was no captain for all the above mentioned vessels.

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HARDSHIPS ARE TOLD OF IMPERIAL FORCES

Close Unity Between Army and Navy Commanders Manifested in Southern Operations

The close unity existing between the commanders of the Imperial Army and Navy Forces in their tactics against enemy operations in the Southern Regions has been manifested time and again by the brilliant successes of the Imperial Forces and we can be assured of a final victory, states an Asahi correspondent whose article follows:

"In the South Pacific war zone, today is just another day of terrific fighting," begins the writer. "Three hundred meters from where I am writing this story an enemy fighter plane which was shot down only a moment ago by our forces is emitting clouds of black smoke, and above me is an Imperial army plane guarding against more enemy approaches.

"Probably sensing that our bombing planes were preparing to wing their way for an attack, three enemy fighters tried to descend on our base. However, met by our patrol planes one of the enemy fighters was sent crashing to the ground in a ball of flame. In spite of this encounter, our bombers took off, one by one, from the base for the scheduled attack as if nothing had happened.

"The new battlefields of the Army corps in the South Pacific have entirely different characteristics from those of the plains of Nomonhan, or the jungles and the mountainous regions of Malai and Burma. The enemy planes come from bases in Australia or from fleets hidden in some remote corner of the ocean to stage their guerilla attacks, and at times they are able to slip past the vigilant patrol of the Imperial Army and Navy Forces to strike at us.

Close Cooperation

"This morning when the enemy planes came on another of their guerilla attacks, just as our planes were being warmed up, four unit Commanders came out from one of the tents. In other battlefields I have seen close coordination and cooperation between the Army and Navy enacted by means of liaison officers but here the four commanders were together from morning to night, planning, deciding and commanding, so close and united were they that their orders seemed to be emanating from a single commander. The Imperial Forces are proud of the unity between the Army and Navy and this is another claim of distinction for the South Pacific war zone. In this battlefield, where unity of land, sea and air forces comprise the first requisite for victory, the trials and tribulations of the men and officers take on different aspects and strike us with poignance.

"Out of their none too numerous number, the men must fight as well as carry on construction work in order to put a decisive finale to their strenuous conflicts. The life of a soldier who routs the enemy and wields the spade of construction is certainly not an easy one. Though located at about the same latitude as Java, the land of paradise, here no grains ripen, no vegetables grow and one finds none of the luscious fruits so abundant in the Southern Regions. Though surrounded all around by water there is no fish. Corps Commander gazing resentfully at the blue waters, said, 'everyday I see nothing but water, yet I have had no fresh fish since I left the last base.' Probably from this you can imagine what the lives of the soldiers are. All food has to be transported from behind the lines.

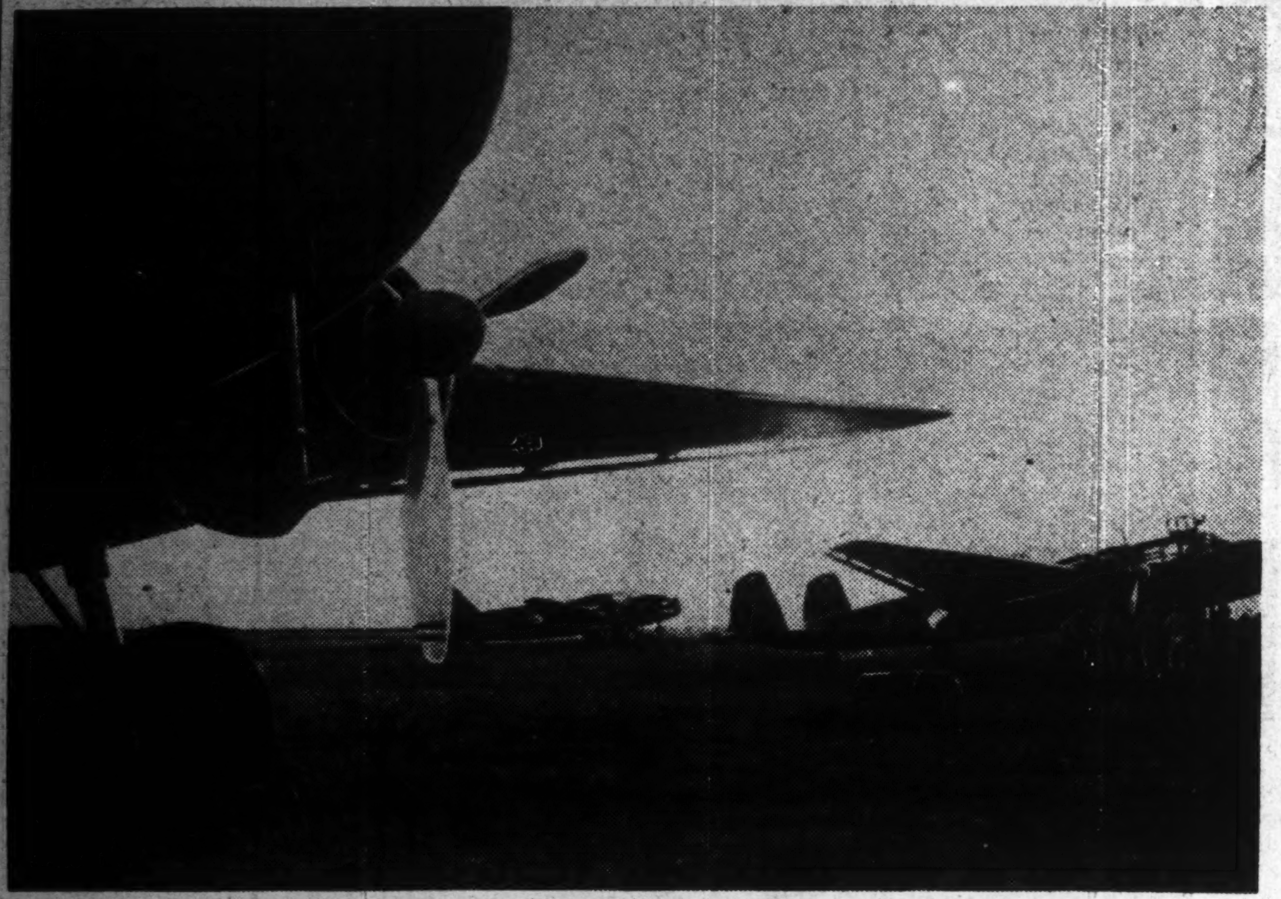
"However, a fighting corps tries to refrain from relying as much as possible on food supplies from behind the lines. Greatest emphasis is placed on the transportation of men, weapons and ammunitions. Thus, small numbers of men are organized into food self-supply units, which attempt to develop the land for growing vegetables and constructing plants for the production of materials and so forth.

"As a manifestation of the vigorous fighting spirit of these men I will repeat the report of a certain Army Air Force commander: 'Our difficulties commence in the first place with the construction of the base. On account of our proximity to the enemy, we construct our airfield during the night and try to sleep during the intense heat of the day. As soon as some semblance of a runway has been constructed, fighter planes from somewhere make their landing on the uneven runway and thus protect us from the attacks of the enemy. Defended by these fighter planes, we begin work to develop the airfield from whence our planes can soar their way to wreak havoc on the enemy lines.'

"Let us now hear a story of the hardships endured by the men of the air as compared to that of the men on land. A certain commander, in relating experiences with X X planes whose flying range is short, said that in order to economize on gasoline to allow full activity over enemy terrain, the men who manned the X X planes fly at a tremendous height although they are given no order to do so. These wild eagles never utter a word about their sufferings at high altitudes on their return to the base. The length of time they hover over the enemy territories simply astonishing in view of their gasoline supply. The Corps Commander's eyes glistened as he said that the persistent courageous attitude of his subordinates gladdened him more than any lone spectacular deed they might perform.

"The sea is also at all times a battleground for the wild eagles, as they watch for the enemy ships. Here in the South Pacific, violent squalls hit the water quite often and enemy ships retreat into the shelter of these squalls when they are discovered by our planes. However, the wild eagles daringly pierce the pelting cover of downpouring squalls to strike the enemy ships, which cannot escape the death-defying courage of the Imperial Forces. Today, an enemy transport fleet was discovered and the wild eagles struck at them in the midst of a squall. The enemy submarines might get away, but there is no escape for the eight enemy ships from the unerring hits of our wild eagles."

Take Off Before Dawn



Silhouetted against the early morning rays of the sun, sleek warplanes of the mighty Japanese Navy at an undisclosed base prepare for another mission to keep off enemy elements from disturbing the skies of Greater East Asia.

(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

TRAINING OF CHOSENESE IN VOCATIONAL FIELDS SET

Special Course to Start From March 1—Institute Planned In Keijo

To cope with the numerous wartime training activities, the Government-General of Chosen has lately decided to conduct a special course starting from March 1 to train regional leaders in vocational fields and schools throughout the peninsula, reports the Asahi. Those who enroll in the course will be trained in various physical exercises, classified as to their age, natural tendencies, and schooling.

Parallel with this training course, the Imperial Way Training Institute will be founded in Keijo in April this year, under the direct management of the Government-General.

The Institute will hold a strenuous training rally attended by Government officials and civilian leaders, aiming at imbuing the true Japanese spirit in the trainees and at acquainting them with Japan's outlook on world affairs.

It is said that over 500,000 Chosenese youths will participate in the rally. The ideal of Governor-General General Kuniaki Koiso to increase the defensive power of Chosen will thus be materialized.

Germany, Rumania Conclude Agreement On Economic Issues

Domei

BERLIN, February 3.—The German Government tonight announced the conclusion of an agreement between Germany and Rumania providing for further promotion of wartime economic collaboration between the two countries. The announcement said that the agreement which was signed by the representatives of the two countries yesterday, followed discussions by the German and Rumanian economic commissions at a joint conference held in Berlin on the basis of fundamental principles which had been previously agreed by General Ion Antonescu and Professor Mihai Antonescu, Premier and Acting Premier of Rumania, respectively, and Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler.

EXECUTIVE YUAN NAMES 7 NEW VICE-MINISTERS

C.P.S.

NANKING, February 4.—At its 145th meeting held recently, the Executive Yuan passed a resolution for the appointment of one Vice-Minister to each of the seven Ministries, following the recent reorganization of the administrative structure by the Supreme National Defense Council.

The Vice-Ministers are: Wang Min-Chung, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Chen Chih-Shih, Vice-Minister of Finance; Yuan Yu-Chuan, Vice-Minister of Industry; Chow Nai-Wen, Vice-Minister of Foodstuffs; Kuo Hsiu-Feng, Vice-Minister of Publicity; and Li Shou-Hei, Vice-Minister of Personnel.

It will be recalled that before the reorganization of the Government, each Ministry had two Vice-Ministers, political and administrative.

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AUTHORITIES IN CALCUTTA TRY TO CAJOLE WORKERS

Exceptional Measures Taken to Aid Industrial Laborers—Prompted by Food Scarcity

BANGKOK—The growing scarcity of food in Calcutta which mainly affects the industrial population of the city, has prompted the authorities to take exceptional measures, according to a report received here today.

A census of the industrial workers in the city has been ordered with a view to drawing up a plan for providing them, at least, with the bare necessities of life.

At the same time, it is stated that the Government of the province of Orissa has instructed all refugees from Calcutta to leave the province without delay and return home.

Cuba Faces Trouble

BUENOS AIRES.—Danger of an imminent collapse of the Cuban sugar industry as a result of a decrease in U.S. demands was foreshadowed in a report submitted to President Fulgencio Batista by representatives of the Cuban sugar industry, according to advice from Havana. The United States, it was explained intended placing orders for Cuban sugar this year amounting to only 2,800,000 tons at an estimated value of $150,000,000, whereas U.S. orders last year totalled 4,000,000 tons, valued at $251,000,000.

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CHUNGKING TROOPS NEAR NU DESPERATE

Recruiting Boys in Teens And Many Who Are Physically Incapable

Corralled into the territory on the eastern side of the Nu River where possible annihilation awaits them, the Chungking soldiers are constantly cowering before the specter of death which has become more real with the increasing threat of a further Japanese squeeze, reports the Asahi.

Despite the utmost exertion of the enemy remnants to check the Japanese advance after the loss of the Burma Route by destroying bridges and establishing the First Army Corps Headquarters headed by Commander-in-Chief Sung Chi-hsien, the remnants have been reduced to a pitiful state of dejection. Disheartened, their only recourse against the superior Japanese soldiers is guerrilla warfare.

Enemy Troops Many

Facing the Japanese Forces on the opposite side of the River are stationed many enemy divisions, the 2nd, 36th, 39th, 49th and the 87th. The divisional commanders are constantly running back and forth between Kumming and their outpost in order to fill up the fast depleting ranks. Sometimes, shots may be heard from across the Nu River, possibly testifying to the training of the young recruits. The methods used by these remnants in pressing men into the army have been vicious. Boys in their teens and men who are physically incapable of bearing arms have been compulsorily recruited by the Chungking commanders. A payment, however, of 15,000 yuan is the only guarantee against forceful recruiting, the Asahi adds.

The shortage of war weapons and food supply is harassing the disheveled enemy soldiers at this sector. With the Burma Route shut off by the Japanese Forces, the Chungking troops must look to the Indian air route for their meager supplies. To meet this scarcity in military equipment, the construction of industrial facilities in the interior areas has been hastened but so far nothing much has been accomplished. The enemy divisions in Yunnan Province, therefore, are not completely equipped in arms or ammunitions and many of them are not even supplied with regulation uniforms.

The cessation of gun-fire at every sign of smoke from the Japanese side is taken as an indication that the Chungking remnants no longer have ammunition to spare. The condition of the soldiers who come crawling over the hills to the former battle area to find some automobile parts which they left behind is pitiful.

Chiang Forces Desperate

The enemy is now desperately attempting to maintain supply routes to Kumming, Tali, Chinkang and Sungkuo but the road connecting Hsiaokwan and Kumming seem to be the only highway available for automobile transportation.

Hopelessly pressed for a means of conveying supplies to these men east of the Nu River, the Chungking regime is exerting all efforts to rebuild roads. Labor is being compulsorily enlisted. From the blood and sweat of the people residing in the nearby districts, the enemy seeks a means for his own survival. Villagers are being kidnapped and released only when they pay a ransom of about 50,000 yuan.

The operations of the Japanese Forces in this area has put an end to the production of opium in Yunnan Province. Despite the barrenness of the soil in this region, opium production in this Province is high. Before the war, it was common to see the Burma Route lined with stalls which displayed opium. Now, however, the Chungking regime has ordered the cultivation of this drug in Szechuan Province.

The propaganda of the enemy fails to cover up the serious proportion of the situation in the sector where the remnants are holding out. The onslaughts of the Japanese Forces is tearing down, piece by piece, the war structure of the Chungking forces, the Asahi concludes.

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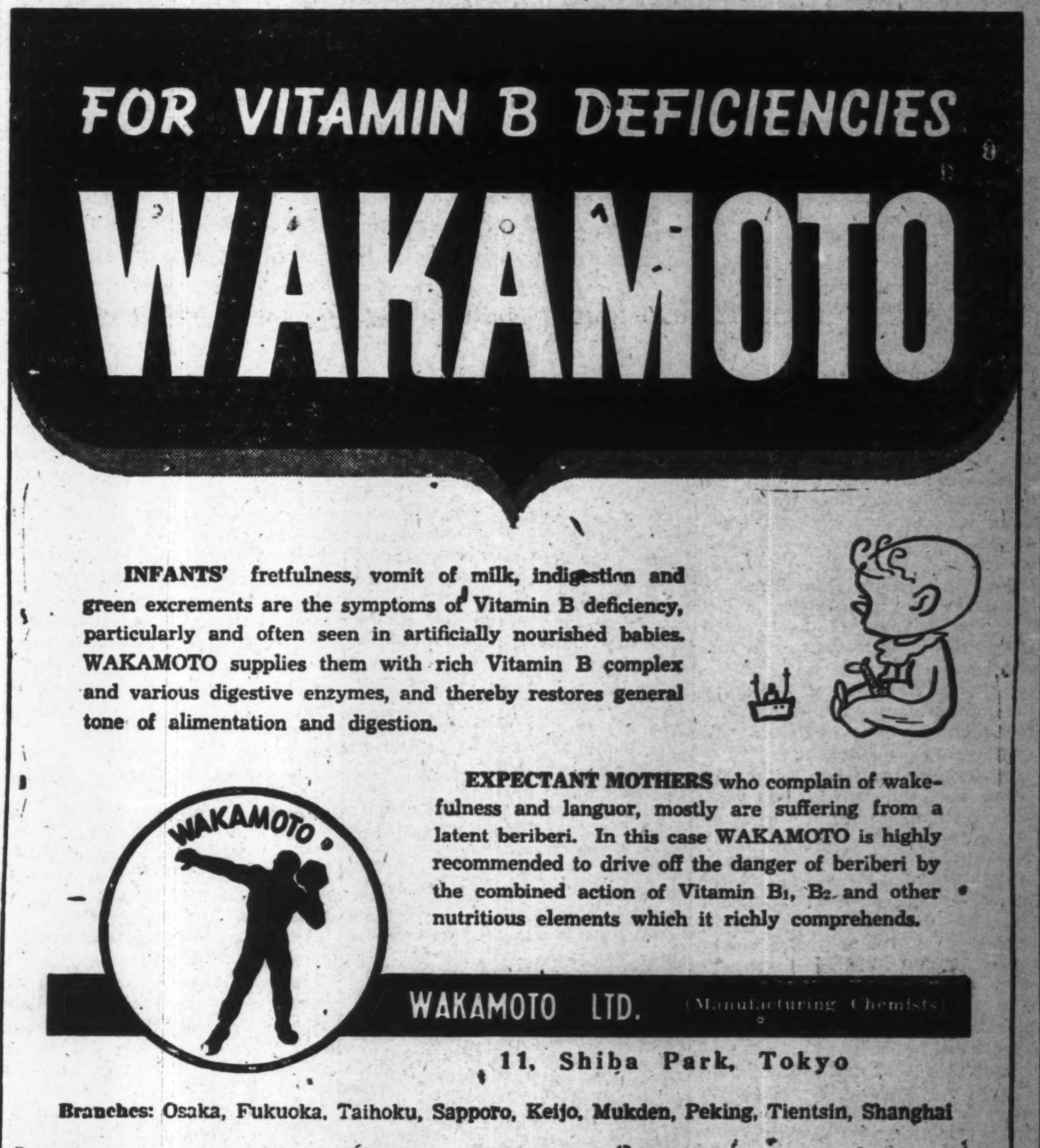
The proprietor stays at Kobe Hotel to attend to customers' requirements in Kobe-Osaka district for two days, TODAY and TOMORROW, Feb. 6th and 7th, Tel. Fukiai 6785, 6786.



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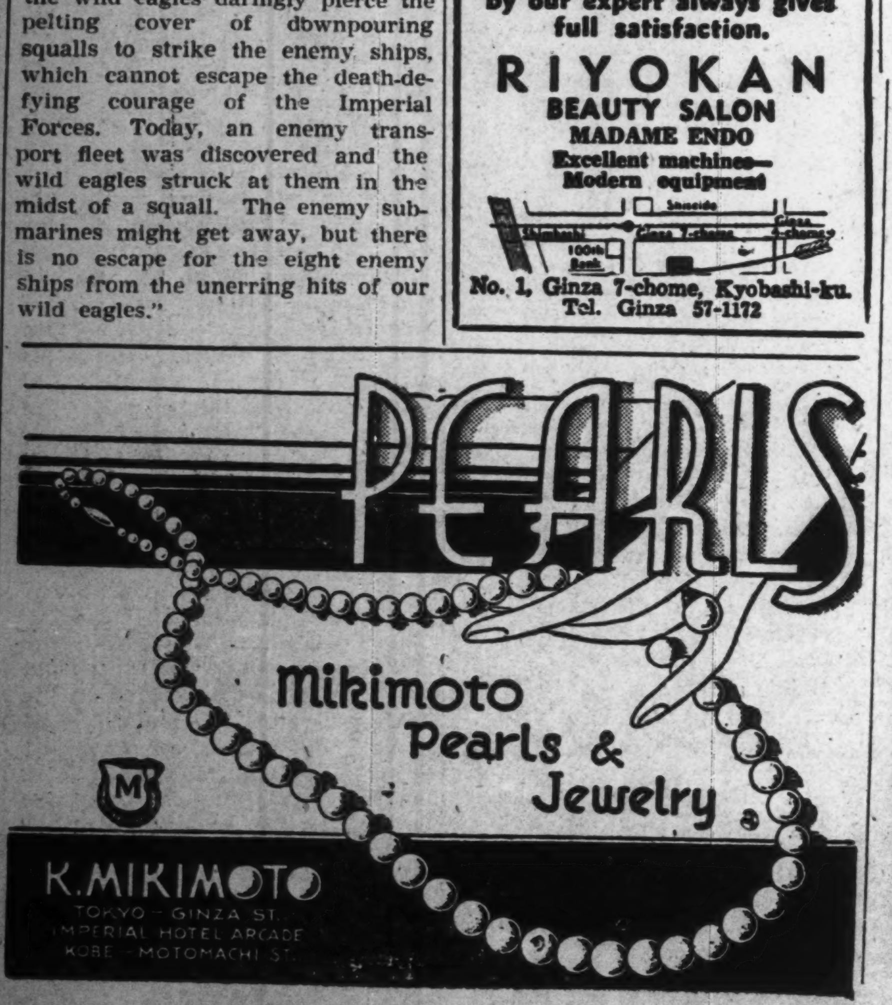

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Chikafusa Kitabatake

Who Fought, Served and Died Loyally

By YUZURU KAWABE
(From the Nippon)
Translated by Kenichi Otsuka

The Imperial Palace at Yoshino was clothed in green foliage. Cherry-blossoms—the emblem of the samurai spirit—had already fallen. It was in the early summer of 1338.

"Just on a day like this two years ago it was that Masashige Kusunoki, the peerless general, met his end in Hyogo," Chikafusa recalled as he let his thoughts wander to by-gone days. He was still some way off from the age of 50. About his quiet mien, there was an air of dignity, even of sternness. But his eyes beamed with a warmth like that of spring.

The Yoshino river lay below like a strip of brocade, winding its way slowly along the woods. The scene was tranquillity itself. Not so was his mind, however.

"How has my son Akita been faring in the recent battles? After making a sweeping advance on Kyoto in January at the head of the Oshu forces, 100,000 strong, he has been against overwhelming odds at Aonogahara and Hannya Pass. There are no Nitta and Kusunoki forces to come to his aid now. Yet the enemy far outnumbers him. . ." he was lost in reverie.

"An express orderly from Izumi is here. Seems to be in fighting attire. Why I show him into the veranda?" came the youthful voice of his wife.

"Umh," he looked back, when an ominous foreboding flashed across his mind.

The Orderly

Stained with perspiration, mud and dried blood, the orderly was breathing hard. "The fortunes of war being against his lordship," his lips trembled, "Lord Akiie, it is my painful duty to report, has fallen in battle, sir."

Chikafusa stared at the orderly. A faint shadow of agony flitted across his white, noble face and vanished in a twinkling.

"Describe his end in detail to me."

"Ha!" the orderly stiffened. "His lordship had been thoroughly fatigued since his departure from Oshu. On the 22nd of last month, his lordship was caught unawares by Moronao Kono's army. His lordship himself fought valiantly, brandishing his sword, and broke through several layers of the enemy ring. Meanwhile, our force was whittled down to 20 odd men. His lordship would have pierced the ring and fled to Yoshino. At Abeno, however, the remaining men were all killed. His lordship met his end at the hands of one Shirozaemon Koshu of Musashi . . ." The orderly wiped off his tears and perspiration at the same time.

Desolate stillness like that of a winter afternoon after sunset prevailed.

"Thanks. You must be tired. Take a good rest."

Tears oozed out a Chikafusa saw the orderly, down-hearted, vanish from the garden.

Death of Nitta

A haunted air brooded over Yoshino. It was in the grip of nightmare. But the nightmare soon turned into reality; the rumors had been true. Came the news that, on July 2, Yoshisada Nitta, the hope of the Imperial Forces, alas! was shot dead in a muddy patch at Fujishima-nawate in a combat with Takauji Ashikaga's forces.

"How imprudent of Nitta!" Takasuke Shijo blurted out his chagrin on hearing the news.

"No, it was all chance, I should say. Fortune frowning upon him, a celebrated general may perish at the hands of privates. Ah, luck was against even a man like Nitta, after all!" Chikafusa sympathized with his fallen comrade-in-arms.

But there was no denying the fact that unrest ruled thick at Yoshino. What a singular misfortune that Akiie, the administrator of Mutsu (Oshu) territory, and Yoshisada Nitta should die within hardly two months of each other! It spelled the end of Chikafusa's plan to annihilate the rebels in Kyoto by encircling them in three directions from Kyushu, Tohoku and Hokkoku.

"Nyudo Yuki is here, sir," the usher bowed.

Nyudo Yuki

"Fully recovered from the fatigue of war?" Chikafusa warmly greeted the visitor as he was ushered in.

Nyudo Yuki Munehiro had rendered meritorious services on several occasions to Chikafusa's son, Akiie.

"Thanks, I am going strong. I am not like kuge (court nobles)," venerable Nyudo laughed pleasantly. He was sprightly for his age. His gallant air filled the room in that instant. "I have come to hear your plans for the future."

"What is in your mind, Nyudo?"

"You would be well advised to fall back once again on Oshu. The fact that your lordship was able, as often as twice in three short years, to mobilize the large forces of Oshu and advance to Kyoto is proof enough that the Oshu warriors feel attached to you. Strike while the iron is still hot."

"Ha, ha, ha, you are full of valor."

"Am I unworthy?"

"Far from it. I rely on you. And I will come, too."

"So much the better," Nyudo clapped his lap. "Tomorrow your lordship will repair to the Palace and secure the Imperial sanction."

Another Attack

Chikafusa was now mapping out a plan for another encirclement of Kyoto in his mind. "I will also ask for the Imperial sanction for Prince Hanazono to proceed to Shikoku to encourage such loyalists as Doi, Tokuno, Kawano and others," he decided.

"Lord Toin and Lord Shijo will be asked to take my place while I am gone."

"I accept the assignment," Takasuke Shijo responded, twitching his eyebrows to show his resolve. "And I would add that young as he is, Masatsura Kusunoki, the heir to the decesead general, will lead his, Wada's and Onchi's forces and stand in guard of the Imperial Palace in case of an emergency. You may rest assured, your lordship."

Chikafusa and Nyudo nodded.

A brief description of Oshu, the then stronghold of the Imperialists may be given. Apparently a barren land, it was rich in resources. Its populace was naive yet intrepid. It had long ago attained to a high degree of military strength, prosperity and culture. Once won over and wisely dealt with, it would make a powerful ally. Small wonder, then, that Yoshitsune Minamoto in his days made his foothold there. Chikafusa and his son, Akiie, also falling back on this territory and leading a sizable soldiery, had gone on an expedition against Kyoto and driven back Takauji Ashikaga's forces. Now again Chikafusa fixed on this vantage ground.

Frustration

An agreement of views was reached. Akinobu, younger broher of Akiie, was appointed commander of the military base in Oshu and to follow Princes Yoshinaga and Muneyoshi there. Chikafusa and, of course, Nyudo were also to accompany the Imperial personages.

On September 12, the Imperial party, under the convoy of over 500 ships, left Ominato port, Ise. The sea route was chosen to dodge the rebels on land.

But this new great undertaking was frustrated in less than five days after its inception. Overtaken by a violent storm in the Tenryu Sea, they were all scattered to the winds. Fortunately, however, the principal figures survived. Prince Yoshinaga, along with Okinobu and Munehiro in the same ship, was blown back to Ise and returned to Yoshino. Prince Muneyoshi's ship drifted to Totomi, where the Prince landed and took command of the Imperial troops there. Chikafusa alone was carried away by the waves of far-off Hitachi. He landed there and became the guest of Haruhisa Oda. Immediately he dominated the neighboring provinces.

Misfortune again befell him, the worst misfortune that could have come on him. While he was laboring in this eastern province for the recovery of the Imperial fortune, death claimed the Emperor Godaigo at the young age of 52 on August 16, 1339, the year after Chikafusa drifted here. The Sovereign was no more! Could this be true? He could hardly believe his own eyes when he scanned the message from Saneyo Toin, telling of the Sovereign's demise.

"Ah, this is all due to lack of devotion on my part. My sin is unatonable." Tears glistened in Chikafusa's eyes as he visualized the image of the Sovereign shining with dignity and virtues.

Haruhisa, head down, was speechless. Solitude filled the study.

"Is your lordship going back to Yoshino to assist the young Princes?"

"I would rather remain here. There are Lord Toin and Lord Shijo standing by the Princes."

At Oda Castle

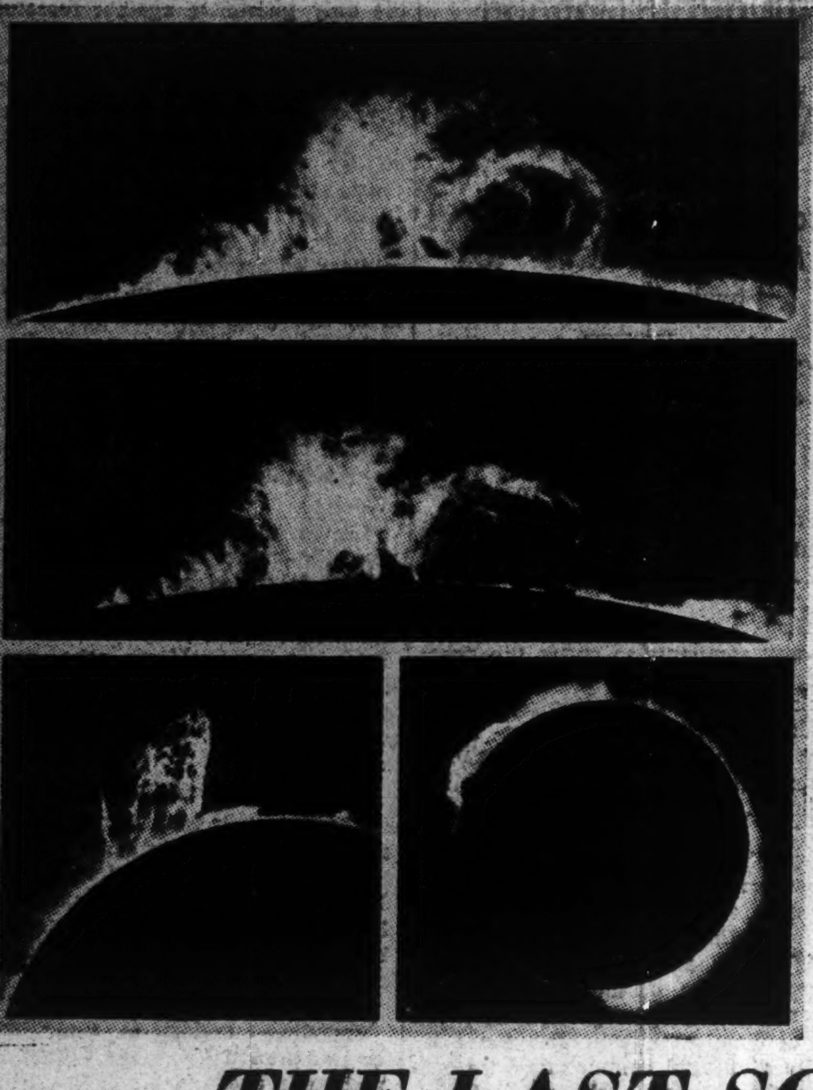
"Masatsura Kusunoki, Wada and Izumi, I expect, have already rushed to Yoshino. With their forces totalling 2,000 or 3,000 they could easily hold their own against an enemy several times as large."

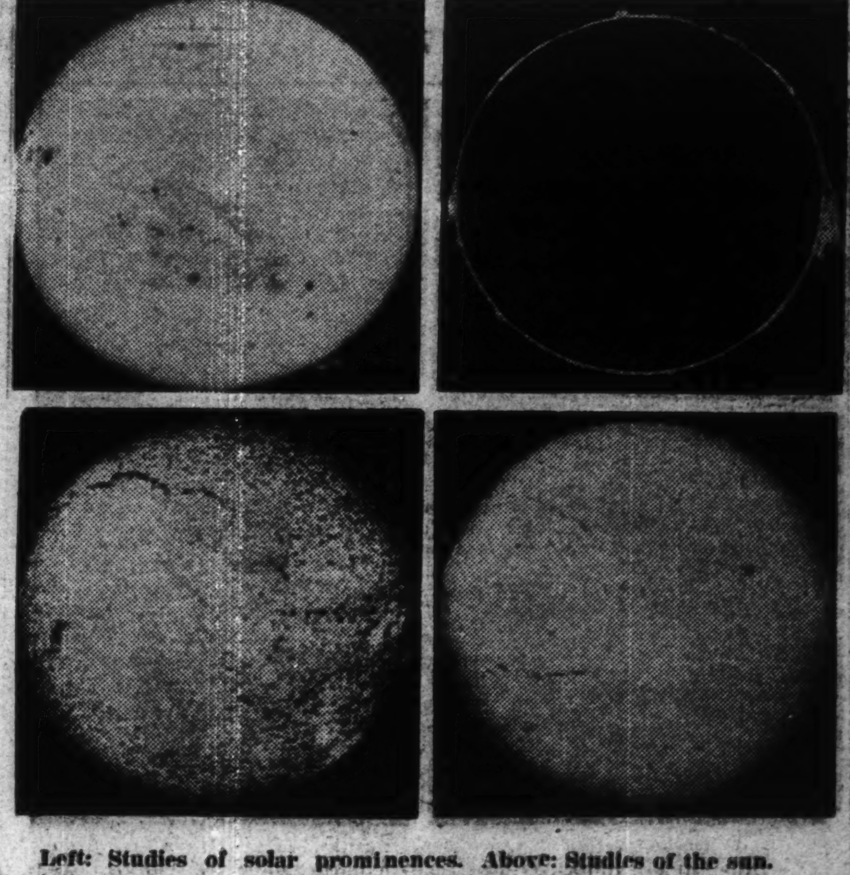
The moon was casting its ghastly pale rays on Oda castle. The enemy must be lurking furtively in the woods, on the hills and in the bushes.

Chikafusa sat erect at his writing-desk before a candle light. He, as a descendant of Prince Tomohira, son of the Emperor Murakami, basked in the Imperial Favor. He would serve the Throne till he should breathe his last. Who would vindicate the true relations between Sovereign and subject but he, when self-seeking rebels were rampant throughout the lands?

A ray of hope was kindled in his mind as he sat lost in meditation.—Individual successes or reverses on the battle front do not decide the issue of my struggle, a life-long struggle. May pen shall carry new life for the ages to come.—The fragrance of frost-beaten chrysanthemums came gently flowing in from

(Continued to Column 7)





Left: Studies of solar prominences. Above: Studies of the sun. Top-left picture shows sun-spots. Top-right picture is photo of sun taken in calcium light. Bottom-left picture is a spectroheliogram (photo made by monochromatic light) showing distribution of high-level calcium is solar atmosphere. Bottom-right picture is a spectroheligram showing distribution of hydrogen in solar atmosphere.

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After making elaborate preparations with a thoroughness bespeaking the internal strength of Japan despite the titanic struggle in which she is now engaged, fifty scientific experts including members of the Solar Eclipse Observation Corps of the Tokyo Astronomical Observatory, headed by Dr. Koikichi Sekiguchi, braved the intense cold of Hokkaido to catch and record for the benefit of posterity the one minute and 52 seconds of totality of the solar eclipse which occurred over Hokkaido yesterday morning.

Solar eclipses have always been of vital interest to all men, for only during those brief periods when the sun is hidden behind the moon our scientists are able to make observations on the sun, without the rays of which life on earth would be impossible.

In history there are many records of past eclipses. The Shu King of China mentions the time when "the sun and the moon did not meet harmoniously in Fang." In Homer's Odyssey the seer Theoclymenus notes that the "sun has perished out of heaven, and an evil mist has spread over all." The poet Archilochus complains that "Zeus, father of the Olympians, made night from midday, hiding the light of the sun," and the Greek Pindar wrote "Why hast thou perplexed the power of man and the way of wisdom by rushing forth upon a darksome tract?"

Today, even in the light of modern science, the sun's mysteries are still unsolved, and to the average man the sun is still 93 million miles away. It goes, therefore, to the credit of Japan's wartime structure that her scientists are able to marshal all the forces of science for probing further into the solar mysteries that have baffled the best minds of the world since the beginning of time.

By TSUNEO TOMONAGA
Special to Nippon Times

On February 5, at 7:53 a.m. the long-expected total solar eclipse occurred over the island of Hokkaido. Particular significance was attached to this eclipse, for it will be the last eclipse of the sun that can be favorably observed in Japan until 92 years later.

Eclipses will occur in 1963, July 21, over eastern Hokkaido; in 1981, July 31, over central Karafuto; in 1988, March 18, over the Ogasawara islands; and in 2009, July 21, over the Ryukyu Islands. But it is not until 2035, September 2, that a favorable eclipse (favorable to scientists for observation purposes) will occur over Japan. The eclipse will occur over an area from the Noto peninsula to the Kanto region.

With a thoroughness remarkable for a nation at war, our scientists made preparations for capturing the one minute and 52 seconds of solar darkness that will not be observable again for nearly a century. Braving the intense cold of Hokkaido, where the temperature descends to several degrees below zero, almost freezing the lubricating oil of the gigantic telescopes, our scientists threw themselves into their work with a vigor and intensity rivalled only by that seen on the fields of battle.

The total eclipse occurred only over Hokkaido, and the people who looked out of their windows all over the rest of the country were able to see a partial eclipse of the sun.

Why an Eclipse Occurs

As everybody knows, or ought to know, the moon travels round the earth, taking one month to make a complete revolution. The earth, on the other hand, travels round the sun, taking one year to make a complete revolution.

When the moon comes between the earth and the sun, obstructing the sun's rays partially or completely from reaching the earth, an eclipse is said to occur. When the obstruction is partial, there occurs a partial eclipse. When the obstruction is complete, there occurs a total eclipse.

In general little or nothing of astrophysical importance can be learnt from a partial eclipse of the sun, but during the few minutes of totality of a total eclipse much information about the physical nature of the sun has been obtained that is not available under any other circumstances.

The observation of the times of occurrence of the various phases of any eclipse is useful in improving our knowledge of the motions of the sun and moon and of the figure of the earth, but the value of a total eclipse is that we can then observe the solar atmosphere and surroundings which are invisible to us ordinarily on account of the great brilliance of the general sky-light, or sunlight scattered by the molecules of the earth's atmosphere.

The moon acts as a screen outside the earth's atmosphere and cuts off the direct light of the sun and the scattered light at the same time, thus for instance the Corona has never been seen or photographed except during an eclipse.

Sun's Mysteries

The chief object of observing an eclipse is to solve the mystery of the corona. During the period of totality of an eclipse of the sun there is seen surrounding it a halo, pearly-white in color, of irregular shape, but roughly circular in form, about twice the size of the sun, with faint streamers extending several diameters from the limb of the sun. This is termed the Solar Corona.

When totality commences an irregular fringe of crimson flame-like objects is often seen around the limb of the sun. These are the prominences, and are found to consist of masses or clouds of gas mainly hydrogen and calcium in rapid motion above the solar surface. The phenomena are called Solar Prominences.

Totality does not begin or end quite suddenly, but there exists for a moment or two a crescent of minute gleaming points of light, called Baily's Beads. These is due to the irregular outline of the moon (mountains and valleys), whereby the sun is left uncovered for a moment here and there after the disc representing the size of the moon if smoothed out would have covered it.

When totality is nearly due and there remains but a small crescent of sun left there can often be seen on the ground or on the walls of buildings striations of light and shade, not very definite in outline, moving moderately rapidly perpendicular to their length. These are called the shadow bands and are due to corrugations introduced into the nearly plane waves of light reaching us from the sun owing to the irregularities in the refraction of the earth's atmosphere.

Without the sun there can be no life, and it is to obtain a more intimate knowledge of the sun that our scientists take all their infinite pains. They are handicapped by the fact that a total eclipse occurs for only a few minutes at most.

Ancient Records

In ancient times, when eclipses were regarded as portents, a large number of eclipses were mentioned in history or literature, in addition to those which are recorded in astronomical treatises or on astronomical tablets.

In the Shu King or Book of Historical Documents it is stated that Hsi and Ho (the hereditary astronomers) had neglected the duties of their office and were abandoned to drink in their private cities. The king, Chung K'ang, placed the marquis of Yin in command of an army with instructions to punish them.

The marquis issued a florid address to his troops in which he referred to Hsi and Ho having neither heard nor known anything on a recent occasion when "the sun and moon did not meet harmoniously in Fang."

The phrase is taken by all Chinese scholars, ancient and modern, to mean an eclipse. As far as is ascertainable, the event mentioned above took place in 1952 B.C.

The Assyrian eponym canon, which preserves the names of the annual magistrates who gave their names to the years, records under the year which corresponds to our 763-762 B.C.:—"Insurrection in the city of Assur. In the month Sivan the sun was eclipsed." The reference must be to the eclipse of the sun on June 15 in 763 B.C.

A reference to the same eclipse has been found in Amos viii 9, "And it shall come to pass in that day, saith the Lord God, That I will cause the sun to go down at noon, and I will darken the earth in the clear day."

Greek References

In the Odyssey Homer twice makes the unrecognized Odysseus predict that Odysseus will return "as the old moon wanes, and the new appears," that is, at the new moon when alone an eclipse of the sun is possible. In one of these passages he predicts vengeance on his wife's suitors.

On the day when Odysseus was to become known and slay the suitors, the seer Theoclymenus notes among other portents of gloom that "the sun has perished out of heaven, and an evil mist has spread over all." This was interrupted by Plutarch and Eustathius as a total eclipse of the sun.

In a fragment of a lost poem by Archilochus occur the words:—"Nothing there is beyond hope, nothing that can be sworn impossible, nothing wonderful, since (Zeus, father of the Olympians, made night from midday, hiding the light of the shining sun, and sore fear came upon men." The phenomenon described has been identified as the total eclipse of the sun on April 6 in 648 B.C.

In the ninth paean of Pindar, addressed to the Thebans, occurs the following:—"Beam of the sun! O thou that seest afar, what wilt thou be devising? O mother of mine eyes! O star supreme, reft from us in the daytime! Why has thou perplexed the power of man and the way of wisdom, by rushing forth on on a darksome track?" The poem probably refers to the solar eclipse of 463 B.C. April 30, which was nearly total at the Thebes.

Most Famous Eclipse

The most famous of ancient eclipses was a total eclipse of the sun which happened according to Herodotus during a battle between the Lydians and Medes. The portent induced them to cease from fighting and conclude peace. Herodotus further informs us that Thales of Miletus predicted this eclipse to the Ionians for the very year in which it happened. The eclipse was certainly that of 585 B.C. May 28, and must have been predicted by means of the eclipse of 603 B.C. May 18.

There is a very large number of eclipses recorded in Roman history. One which has attracted the attention of students alike of astronomy and of the Roman calendar is stated by Cicero to have occurred in the 350th year from the foundation of Rome and to have been described by the poet Ennius as follows:—"On the Nones of June the sun was covered by the moon and night." This would appear to have been the solar eclipse of 400 B.C. June 21, which reached a total or almost total phase at Rome a few minutes after sunset.

A solar eclipse casts a gloom over an enemy city

Chikafusa Kitabatake

(Continued From Column 2)

the garden.

Chikafusa wielded his brush. "Jinwo Shotoki"—the title words ran in bold letters.

"Dai Nippon is a god-sent land. Founded by the first ancestral deity of the Imperial Family, it shall be ruled over through all eternity by the Sun Goddess. This is unique to our land. It is without a peer in the world. Thus is ours a god-sent land." He breathed as he finished the first paragraph.

A noble sentiment filled his heart. It was not the sensation he would feel on defeating an enemy 100,000 strong or on securing the surrender of a castle. Vanished from his mind was the phantom of the enemy, gone were his woes. Being unfolded in his mind was the true form of this god-sent land. His soul craved that which was sacred on High and panted for righteousness on earth. He imparted the purity and solemnity of one in communion with God as he sat before a dim light that wavered in the wind.

"That the fate of the rebel, Takatoki Hojo, of Kanto, was sealed and the Imperial Rule reasserted itself was all due to the Divine Virtues. It was not the work of man.

Toward the end of his writing, he recalled the demise of the Emperor Godaigo:

"On the 16th day of August, His Majesty the Emperor passed away. A world of change and decay though this be, I cannot keep back my tears as the August image of the Sovereign haunts me.

Shortly, thereafter, his "Jinwo Shotoki" was offered to the succeeding sovereign at Yoshino.

The Tables Turn

Kitabatake must be defeated. He might lead the Oshu forces to Kyoto any day. These contemplations made Takauji Ashikaga fretful. Morofuyu Kono's forces, Ashikaga's strength, had suffered repeated reverses at Chikafusa's hands and the odds in Tohoku (Oshu) were decidedly against the Ashikagas. Finally, Takauji took to mobilizing the forces in Kai and Shinano for the overthrow of Chikafusa's stronghold.

And then the tables were again turned against Chikafusa. In November, 1341, Oda Castle was already in jeopardy. Some of the Oda men were found to be in clandestine collusion with Morofuyu.

Chikafusa at that time was in attendance on Prince Okinaga (grandson of the Emperor Godaigo and son of Prince Morinaga). He removed the Prince to Daiho Castle for safety and himself to Seki Castle which stood back to back.

Haruhisa Oda surrendered his castle to Morofuyu.

The situation in Tohoku was reversed and grew increasingly precarious for Chikafusa. "If only Nyudo were alive. . .," he would sigh now and again.

Nyudo Dies

Nyudo, after being blown back to Ise by the storm in the Tenryu Sea, fell sick never to be up again. "Hammer it into my son Chikatomo's head that he need not pray for the repose of my spirit or hold rites for me. Behead the enemy and offer the head to my grave. That is all!" This was on his lips as he breathed his last.

But Chikatomo was not his father's son in spirit, if in blood. Chikafusa's repeated remonstrances were lost on him. He sat on the fence, and when he alighted, he walked away to Morofuyu!

Haruhisa Oda has surrendered to the rebels. Chikatomo walked off. Human effort seemed powerless to arrest the downward slide.

But Chikafusa was undaunted. In Seki Castle he was hard at work revising his book. When friends one after another turned foes, he stood firm. He tried to prevail upon every general in Oshu and did impress him. But human nature was mean, after all, persuasion or remonstrance alone was of little avail. Still Chikafusa never would offer an inducement. He only preached the true relations between Sovereign and subject.

Two years passed. In August, 1343, Morofuyu lay siege to Seki and Daiho castles with the ferocious intent to starve them out.

November came. The days were mostly grey with occasional sleet. All hopes of aid gone, death from starvation stared every one in the face. Munesuke Seki, master of Seki castle, made up his mind: "Regrettable though it is, the castle will fall before many days have passed. I would advise your lordship to return to Yoshino. We, father and son, will die in defense of the fort. I propose that we exchange farewell cups tonight. The moon is on."

Farewell Cups

Munesuke raised his cup with a smile.

"I can ill afford to go and leave you to die after having caused you so much trouble . . . ," Chikafusa was mournful.

"Pray don't mention it," Munesuke cut short his guest. "For a samurai to die is to fulfil his loyalty." His face was bright.

"Rather, I am sincerely sorry for your having to give up your program about Oshu after six years of effort."

"The greater an aspiration, the longer it takes to realize it. Even the true relations between Sovereign and subject take time to come to light. When we think of it, an individual's life is as nothing."

"Quite so," the host, smiling, looked up to the guest.

Fierce final combats were staged on November 11 and 12. Munesuke Seki, master of Seki Castle, and his son and Masayasu Shimozuma, master of Daiho Castle, like the true samurai that they were, dashed out of the castle gates and fought like dare-devils. Perceiving their ends to be near, they ripped open their abdomens and threw themselves deep into the bottom of Lake Daiho, crying out: "Behold and tell posterity! This is the way of stalwarts!"

Six years had now gone by since Chikafusa left Ise and was carried by the waves to Hitachi. Alas! he, unfortunate in Togoku (eastern territory) was now going back to Yoshino over the seas which six years before had carried him hither.

Third Offensive

But Chikafusa still was undaunted. At Yoshino the succeeding Sovereign was waiting anxiously for his return.

When he came back, Yoshino received new life. It was remarkable. The Kikuchi forces in Kyushu, receiving reinforcements from Chikafusa, rose. Akinobu remained in Tohoku (Oshu) to check the rebels there. In Kwanto and Hokkoku, the survivors of the Nitta forces were an added menace to the Ashikagas. Chikafusa's plan for a third encirclement of Kyoto matured.

The Ashikagas at Kyoto were shocked. Yoshino was now a formidable influence. Yoshino must be crushed or they would be crushed.

In 1347, the Ashikagas dispatched a large army under Akiuji Hosokawa for an offensive on Yoshino, but it was miserably defeated twice by Masatsura Kusunoki.

Flabbergasted, the Ashikagas mustered up all available forces in Shikoku, Chugoku, Tokai, Higashiyama and elsewhere. A newly recruited army, 80,000 strong, under the command of Moronao and Moroyasu Kono attempted an annihilative campaign against the Kusunoki forces.

Masatsura, staking his deceased father's honor on the combat, would not budge an inch. He fought on and finally fell on January 5, 1348, at Shijo-nawate.

Takasuke Shijo, scraping together all free-lance samurai that he could lay his hands on, rushed to the scene, but was overpowered.

On May 14, Moronao's forces, 30,000 strong, following up the victory, stormed Yoshino.

The situation was critical. Astonished, Takasuke Shijo ran to the Palace and recommended that the Sovereign take refuge at Ano.

(To Be Continued)

BURDEN ON BUSINESS NOT UPPED BY TAXES

New Levies Will Only Slightly Affect Trade Organizations —Example Is Given

That the expected raise of taxes will not increase the burden on any business organization from a practical standpoint is the opinion expressed by the Diamond in its latest issue.

The decision by the Government to raise indirect taxes is chiefly intended for the restriction and adjustment of consumption. Hence, the decision to raise taxes on luxuries. It is to be noted that the Government has been very careful not to raise taxes with direct bearings on the healthy development of the wartime industries.

We even observe the expression of parental feelings by the authorities in the exemption of wine and other table luxuries for most factory operatives from higher taxations. In short, the expected raise of taxes is entirely aimed at the expansion of the productive power of the country. The Government, therefore, enjoys the unanimous support of the public.

Business Firms' Position

Now, we have to make a brief study of the relations between the expected raise of taxes and the position of business firms, continues the Diamond. There is some raise of the temporary profit tax. This tax is imposed on the profits of business organizations with annual profits in excess of 10 per cent, the new rates of taxation being:

- 55% for profits between 20 and 30 per cent.
- 65% for profits between 30 and 40 per cent.
- 75% for profits exceeding 40 per cent.

In accordance with the existing law, in cases where the annual profit of a business firm, as averaged for the three years beginning 1934, exceeds 10 per cent, the firm is privileged to a comparatively low rate of tax of 35 per cent, up to the average percentage of profit for the three years mentioned above.

After the expected revision of the taxation law, privileges such as this will be denied to all business firms. And all of them are to be treated alike. This means that any business firm which has been realizing a profit larger than 10 per cent a year in the past must pay a higher temporary profit tax than heretofore.

Now, let us see what the difference will be between the present law and the new one.

Increase Is Small

The increase in burden to be borne by a business company, however, is very small, as can be seen, to take an example, in the case of the Japan Precision Tool Company, which is realizing at present an annual profit of about 50 per cent. See the figures to follow:

Annual profit averaged by the company for the three business years ending 1936	19.4%
Profit for the latter half of 1942	14.9%
Amount of profit for the latter half of 1942 (in ¥1,000)	3,836
Capital of the company, including reserves (in ¥1,000)	51,461
Increase in tax due to the expected revision of the taxation law (in ¥1,000)	257

Thus, the loss sustained by the company is only 2 per cent a year, which amounts to nothing, for it is realizing an enormous annual profit at present.

The raise of taxes on alcoholic spirits, daily commodities, and others are actually borne by the public. Business firms, therefore, will suffer nothing in this respect.

We have, therefore, no reason to anticipate any difficulty in the path of any business organization in the country.

KANEGAFUCHI TO EXPAND FIELD OF OPERATIONS

According to its schedule to carry out a positive expansion of its fields of operation, the Kanegafuchi Industrial Company is expected to invite subscriptions for new shares to be issued in connection with the two-fold increase of its capital, for which provisional permission has already been granted by the authorities, reports the Yomiuri-Hochi.

Incidentally, it is learned that the new shares of the Kanegafuchi Industrial Company will be offered to shareholders of the company and its parent concern, the Kanegafuchi Cotton Spinning Company (popularly called Kanebo) at the following ratios:

- 1½ new shares per share, old, of the Kanegafuchi Industrial,
- 1 new share per 4 shares, old, of Kanebo,
- 1 new share per 16 shares, new, of Kanebo.

It is further learned that 10,667 new shares remaining will be placed for subscriptions from among the investing public with a premium of ¥15.00 or more per share, and that the first instalment of ¥25.00 per share will be called up on next June 1.

The Yomiuri-Hochi goes on to reveal that the first instalment aggregating ¥35,000,000 will be used for expansion of equipment for the outputs of buthanol, acetone and other chemical products as well as for the replenishment of facilities for wartime industries.

Bumper Crop in the Philippines

Gladdened Filipino farmers go briskly to work reaping abundant crop. The Archipelago, according to American figures, has an arable acreage of 45,946,420, or 63 per cent, of the total area. The principal products are unhusked rice, called "palay," manila hemp, "abaca," copra, sugar cane, corn, tobacco and maguey. The excessive cultivation of sugar cane has been superseded by cotton-growing.

POLICY OF TAXATION LAUDED BY JOURNAL

Diamond Sees Profound Wisdom on Part of Gov't in Raising Only Luxury Taxes

The Government should have taken more drastic measures to secure an air-tight financial structure for the entire duration of the war, no matter how long it may last, says the Diamond in its latest issue.

The raise of taxes decided upon by the Government is aimed at the absorption of the surplus purchasing power and at the adjustment of consumption. Therefore, says the Diamond, we have no objection whatsoever, to the decision of the Government to raise the indirect taxes. We observe the use of profound wisdom and sound judgment on the part of the Government in the fact that most of the taxes to be raised are luxury taxes, which have little to do with the welfare of the masses of the Japanese people.

It goes without saying, however, that due to the enforcement of the new taxation law, all people in the country will be required to pay taxes in proportion with the amount they disburse for their living. Here we come across the question of what are luxuries and what are necessities.

Expresses Disagreement

Some people advocate the immediate abolition of the use of spirits and tobacco, denouncing them as harmful luxuries which are not necessary for our daily life. We cannot easily agree with such hasty conclusions. Spirits and tobacco are luxuries to abstainers and anti-tobacconists. To lovers of spirits and tobacco, they are as indispensable as air and sunshine are to all living creatures. The authorities were quite right when they decided to exempt spirits for use by factory operatives engaged in wartime industries from higher taxation. We also agree with the authorities in their decision to raise to a prohibitive point the taxes on unhealthy merry-making, including the taking of costly foods and spirits.

The taxation policy in wartime cannot be enforced smoothly by mere technicalities alone. The authorities in enforcing it must have a higher and broader field of vision. As far as can be observed in the new taxation law drafted by the Government, we see to our satisfaction that the authorities are exercising their discretion not to disturb the living of the ordinary public. The only thing we cannot comprehend yet is why direct taxes have been left untouched. The increase of the State's revenue due to the enforcement of the revised taxation law amounts to only 3 per cent of the national expenditure, provided that total disbursements during the new fiscal year amount to ¥30,000,000,000.

The Government should have done something more effective in order to remove any and every possible cause of inflation, inasmuch as it is quite easy for the people to pay more taxes judging from the enormous increase in the national income of late.

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	84.70	+0.20
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	82.70	+0.20
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	76.80	−0.20
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.15	Same

BULL UNLOADINGS SLOW UP TRADING

Price Softening, However, Slight; Some Ease While Others Climb

The Tokyo Stock Exchange experienced a sluggish session yesterday in consequence of the continuous unloading by the bull camp.

In the long-term section, the majority of the listed issues perceptibly eased on profit-taking with the exception of a few wares. For example, Kanebo Spinning declined ¥1.10 and its new ¥2.10, Daito Spinning ¥1.60 and Manchou Tobacco ¥1.20, while Shochiku Company scored an impressive gain of ¥1.60, and Akita Lumber continued to rise ¥1.50, Japan Sand Iron ¥1.40 and Tokyo Wire Rope ¥1.20.

The short-term section and the spot market were likewise sluggish and were affected by fractional losses in the miscellaneous group.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

	—Delivery—		
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Kanebo Spinning (50)	—	—	129.0
Sino-Japan Spin (50)	83.5	84.1	84.9
Teikoku Rayon (50)	79.1	—	—
Kurashiki Rayon (50)	71.2	71.4	72.6
Toa Hemp Ind (50)	74.8	74.3	75.0
Tokyo Hemp Yarn/(50)	97.0	96.6	97.5
Kanegafuchi Ind (50)	77.7	78.5	78.9
Showa Elec Ind (50)	82.1	82.6	83.5
Japan Nitrogen (50)	74.6	75.0	75.7
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	95.9	96.0	96.3
O. S. K. (50)	86.6	87.2	88.3
Toyo Steamship (50)	—	—	72.9
Nissan Steamship (50)	69.0	69.3	69.9
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	—	91.0	91.7
Ishihara Ind (50)	70.2	71.0	71.5
Third Section			
Toyo Development (50)	—	—	37.8
Furukawa Elec Ind (50)	107.9	108.1	109.3
M'bishi Elec Mach (50)	135.0	135.1	135.3
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	65.8	65.7	66.0
Japan Beer (50)	—	96.5	97.1
Tropical Ind (42½)	—	43.3	—
Sumatra Dev. new (37½)	46.6	47.0	47.9
Asahi Glass (50)	99.9	98.0	98.3
Toa Tobacco (50)	—	99.2	99.0
Manchou Tobacco (50)	89.0	88.8	88.5

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Exch. new	84.5	4.7	4.2	84.7
N. Y. K. new	82.6	2.7	2.2	82.7
M'bishi Heavy Ind.	96.3	6.3	5.9	93.2
Kanebo Spin. new	76.6	6.9	6.2	76.8
Teikoku Rayon. new	68.3	8.8	8.2	68.7
Hitachi Iron Works	93.1	3.5	3.0	93.4
Osaka Exch. new	44.9	5.2	4.8	45.2
Japan Steel Tube	71.2	1.2	0.9	71.2
Japan Oil	76.7	6.7	6.2	76.2
S. M. R.	—	74.8	74.6	74.8
N. Y. K. old	95.8	5.9	5.5	95.9
Hokkaido Coal	75.0	5.0	4.6	—
Kanebo Spin. old	128.2	8.5	8.1	128.4
Toyo Rayon. new	60.8	61.1	60.5	60.9
Kokura Iron Works	56.9	7.0	6.6	56.6
Japan Beer. new	47.5	7.5	7.3	47.4
Japan Sugar. new	68.4	8.4	8.0	—
Ensuiko Sugar	—	63.8	3.5	63.7
Japan Mining	63.5	3.5	3.1	—
Manch. Heavy Ind.	64.5	4.7	4.5	64.5

FOOD BODY TO STUDY WORK OF BRANCHES

Various Questions Concerning Local Activities to Be Discussed at Meet in Osaka

The Central Foodstuff Corporation is expected to hold a meeting of the representatives of its branches in Osaka, Kyoto, Shiga-ken, Nara-ken, Wakayama-ken, and Hyogo-ken at the New Osaka Hotel, Osaka, on February 17 in order to discuss various questions concerning the activities of those branches. The meeting will be attended by representatives of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, and the local governments of the prefectures concerned, and others, says the Sangyo Keizai.

The principal items of discussion at the meeting will be:

1. The establishment of new branches of the Corporation.
2. The holding of liaison conferences.
3. The starting of special courses on the management of the Foodstuff Corporation.
4. The establishment of patriot farms.
5. The payment of compensation to various parties to be merged into the Foodstuff Corporation in consideration of the profits they are realizing at present.
6. The operation of the People's Welfare Bank.
7. The treatment of the employes of the Foodstuff Corporation.
8. The establishment of mutual aid facilities for the employes of the Corporation.
9. The extension of aids to members of the Corporation in order to secure the required supply of materials to work on, and the opening of special courses concerning the use of the materials.
10. The study of the most effective way to realize the purposes of the Corporation, and the study of various enterprises, to be conducted by the Corporation side by side with its regular functions.
11. The study of priority, concerning the distribution of various materials among the members.
12. The adjustment of the rice-cleaning business.
13. The adjustment of rice consumption, and the popularization of uncleaned rice.
14. The adjustment of relations between the Foodstuff Corporation and the National Defense Association.

MAGNESIUM PRODUCTION IN CHOSEN WILL INCREASE

A considerable increase in the production of magnesium in Chosen will be observed in the new fiscal year due to the combined efforts to be exercised by the Government-General of Chosen and the Light Metal Control Association, says the Nippon Sangyo.

In this connection, they are now conducting a minute investigation of all matters concerning the production of alumina, chlorine and caustic soda which are closely connected with the development of the magnesium industry.

According to the authorities, the magnesium manufacturing companies of Chosen are now engaged in the expansion of their factory equipment. Meanwhile, an agreement has been reached recently between the Salt Industry Company of Japan and the Government-General of Chosen for the import of bittern from the leased territory of Kwantung heralding the speedy development of the magnesium industry of Chosen during the forthcoming fiscal year.

The Toyo Metallic Industry Company, the Japan Magnesium Industry Company and the Scientific Laboratory of Chosen are also engaged in the expansion or improvement of their factories and equipment. These companies and laboratory, in accordance with the instructions of the authorities, will redouble their efforts beginning the forthcoming fiscal year.

In addition to these magnesium companies and laboratory, the Mitsubishi Magnesium Industry Company is also expected to carry out the expansion of its factory in a certain part of Chosen. The Mitsubishi people say that the productive power of their magnesium factory in Chosen will be increased by about 70 per cent in the new fiscal year.

2 CENTERS TO TRAIN EXPERTS IN FARMING

Will Be Located in Chiba, Hyogo Prefectures—Exhaustive Courses to Be Given

Japan will go a long way toward the realization of absolute self-sufficiency in foodstuffs even under the worst possible conditions through the training of a large number of farm experts at the agricultural training centers to be shortly opened in Chiba and Hyogo Prefecture, says the Nippon Sangyo.

Since last year, the Imperial Agricultural Association, with the aid of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, has been engaged in the construction of the agricultural training center each in Chiba and Hyogo Prefectures at an aggregate expenditure of ¥450,000. The training center in Chiba Prefecture will be ready for activities beginning March 5, while that in Hyogo Prefecture is expected to start the training one week later. In this connection, the Imperial Agricultural Association held a meeting of its leading officials, at which were also present representatives of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, at the Association's building in Tokyo on February 4, when it was decided that greater emphasis should be placed on technical training than on other objectives of training.

The details concerning the training of the farm experts are given as follows:

Seats of the training centers:

The Eastern Training Center is located at Kimitsu-mura, Inba-gun, Chiba Prefecture. The training center stands on a plot of ground with an area of 800 tsubo with 9 chobu of farms, where about 100 students are to be trained at a time.

The Western Training Center stands on a plot of ground 800 tsubo in area, with 8 chobu of farms. About 100 students are to be trained here at a time.

Selection of students:

The students for the training centers are to be selected from among the farming experts belonging to various agricultural associations under the supervision of the Imperial Agricultural Association, who are recommended for further training at the training centers by the directors of the prefectural agricultural associations concerned, and are in excellent health. The age-limit for the students is 35.

Expenditure of training:

The trainees will retain their posts at the prefectural agricultural associations they had been working at prior to their admission to the training centers. Consequently, they will receive their salaries from the agricultural associations to which they belong.

Period of training:

The period of training is 9 months beginning March 1 and ending November 30 every year.

Subjects of study:

The subjects of study involve—Land improvement; art and methods of manuring; improvement of soil, prevention of diseases; anti-pest measures; preparation of various chemicals for use in farming; self-supply of manures and fertilizers; self-supply of fodders; cultivation of principal crops; seed and seedling improvement; sanitation for cattle; finishing of farm products; horticulture; sericulture; keeping in condition of agricultural implements; adjustment of labor supply; distribution of agricultural implements and other farming materials; control of farming products distribution; control of farm production; management of farming industry; economic management for rural communities; farming policy; management of agricultural associations; management of local agricultural organizations; special courses and inspection.

The post of director of the Western Agricultural Center is to be filled by Toru Nishiojo, ex-chief of the experimental farming station of Hyogo Prefecture. The director of the Eastern Agricultural Training Center, meantime, is expected to be soon selected from among men of experience and learning.

CHUNGKING IN THROES OF PRICE FLUCTUATIONS

Frantic Efforts Being Made by Chiang Kai-Shek to Control Prices; Admits Serious Effects On Resistance, Welfare

As from January 15, 1943, the Chungking Government has put into force regulations for the enforcement of the price control law promulgated on December 17 of last year, authorizing the local governments under its regime to exercise control over commodity prices, carriage rates and wages, with those obtaining on November 30, 1942 on the respective markets as standards. The regulations in question represent the last resort of the Chungking Government, which has been up against a blank wall in its frantic effort to check inflation.

It has been pointed out that "the constant fluctuations in prices for the last one year have been so abnormal as to exercise serious effects on the resistance and the welfare of the people," as Chiang Kai-shek himself admitted in his message issued in his capacity as president of the Executive Yuan on December 17 notifying the local governments of the intended enforcement of the price control law.

Commenting on the possible effects of the price measures thus adopted by the Chungking Government in the hope of checking "the aggravation of the price situation which constitutes the greatest source of worry and trouble to Chungking on the economic front," to quote Chiang's words, the latest issue of the International Economic Weekly has the following to say:—

The special characteristics of the regulations for the enforcement of the price control law may be boiled down to the following three points:

(1) That the main bodies which directly exercise price control are the local governments and not the central government of Chungking.

(2) That the standards of control are placed on food articles and table salt.

(3) That the enforcement regulations apply only to a section of the price control bill originally presented by Chiang Kai-shek to the Political Council for approval.

From these special characteristics, we can readily predict how the enforcement regulations will work out in practise, and where the price problem in Chungking will finally lead to.

In connection with the first point, the price control under the Chungking regime cannot be undertaken directly by the central government on unified authority, for the simple reason that each of the provinces under Chungking's administration has its own conditions of production, transportation and prices quite different from those in other provinces, and it is impossible to determine prices applicable to all the localities in common. This will give rise to differences in price among various provinces on the same kind of commodity, which in turn will obstruct the smooth interchange of commodities among them, resulting in a serious unevenness of distribution.

With reference to the second point, because the standards of prices have been put on foodstuffs and table salt, when price control is strictly enforced general commodity prices will undergo sharp falls. In this regard the combined edition of the Central Daily News and the Sao Tang Jih Pao in its editorial on December 14, in anticipation of the possible confusion of the market after the enforcement of price control of this kind, pointed out as follows:

"If the government carries the price control law too far, it will exert two very grave effects on commodity prices. One is that those who are in the habit of hoarding will flood the commodity market with their stocks in order to escape loss and the other is that the banks which had accommodated them with funds will press them for repayment of the loans also in order to avert loss, which will lead to a further dumping of commodities on to the market."

Shen Hung-lieh, chief secretary of the general mobilization council also pointed out the difficulty involved in the control of this kind, saying:

"Foodstuffs and table salt have always been made the standards by which to curb the rise in commodity prices. However, since the outbreak of hostilities with Japan, the difference between the prices on provisions and table salt and those of general commodities has been very much widened due to different conditions prevailing in the respective provinces concerning production and transportation. In future, food articles and table salt should, of course, be made the practical standards for price control, but for the present at least it is extremely difficult to enforce the regulations with strictness and by compulsion."

As if to endorse his statement, a United Press special correspondent at Chungking argued that if the control measures were rigidly followed, "the general commodity prices be cut down by 60 per cent on an average and 80 per cent of the commodities would be so affected."

In connection with the third point, "the price control scheme originally presented by Chiang Kai-shek consisted of 10 points, vitally important and urgent, and yet the present regulations for price control refer to only a few of them. No real effect can be expected unless all the 10 items are carried out," Shen Hung-lieh asserted. The present measures are no more than a first step toward real price control.

In these circumstances, it is seen that the price situation in Chungking is at once complicated and serious and the future of the price measures of Chunking is fraught with insuperable difficulties.

Inaugural Meet Slated

The Japanese Military Administration in the Philippines is scheduled to fete the inaugural meeting of the Philippines Sugar Traders' Association on February 6 according to a Domei dispatch from Manila dated February 4. It is learned that this association will take the place of the various bodies hitherto connected with the sugar industry in the Philippines and that this association is now charged with the mission of sensibly disposing of surplus sugar and of boosting the production of alcohol on the islands.

BOND FIGURES ANNOUNCED

¥2,700,000,000 Worth Outstanding in Foreign Currencies

The total amount of outstanding bonds in foreign currencies stands at ¥2,700,000,000 with the exchange rates at the level prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, namely, one U.S. dollar at ¥4.25 and one pound sterling at ¥16.84, according to a statements made by Finance Minister Okinori Kaya in the House of Representatives Wednesday at the meeting of the committee investigating the Japan Securities Exchange Bill, reports Domei.

The Finance Minister added that more than one-half of the total outstanding bonds in foreign currencies are owned by Japanese nationals.

Flee From Algiers

MARSEILLES—The French aviators who fled from Algiers with two Curtiss planes have landed in Sete on the Mediterranean coast. They declared they had preferred the adventurous flight to being forced to serve with the Anglo-U.S. occupation troops.

Bill Clearings

February 5
(¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
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Balance	40,137	[illegible]

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Publisher and Printer: .... MASAO TAKAHASHI

Nippon Times
Published by the Nippon Times, Limited
TOSHI. GO. President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1. Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144. 352. 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303. 403. 5857. 5858. 5859. 7003.
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SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40, one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO. SATURDAY. FEBRUARY 6. 1943

Flaws In America's War Plans

It is more pitiful than ridiculous that despite the series of smashing defeats that have been dealt them since the outset of the war, the United States and Britain are loudly announcing a "post-war world reform plan." This may be likened to a dying man talking while delirious.

Regarding this point, Prime Minister Tojo, replying to an interpellation raised by Mr. Yusuke Tsurumi at the budgetary plenary session of the House of Representatives on Tuesday, proclaimed that it is perfectly absurd for the United States and Britain to camouflage their successive defeats by false propaganda. The Prime Minister, clarifying Japan's traditional great ideal and war objective, emphatically stressed the fact that we have since olden times made every possible effort to create a happy world in which every race and nation on earth can truly enjoy co-existence and co-prosperity, and that this effort on the part of Japan is fundamentally different from the malicious Anglo-American tradition of discriminating against the other races and of seeking their own selfish prosperity at the expense of other nations.

The recent abolition of extraterritoriality in China and the retrocession of concessions to Nanking by Japan, the declaration of according independence to Burma, and our promise of every possible support to Filipino independence if they will cooperate with Japan are all eloquent indications of Japan's sincerity. These are not empty promises like those of our enemies.

However frantically the United States and Britain may attempt to spread false propaganda, they cannot change the cold facts. All the peoples of the world are now aware of the successive brilliant Japanese victories in the present war. The smashing victory again scored by the Japanese Naval Air Units over the American fleet in the latest sea battle off Rennell Island more than proves the invincible power of the Imperial Navy.

Our enemies have boasted of their enormous economic power, but a glance at their present plight will suffice to show, as Prime Minister Tojo explained in the Diet, that Japan has now become a "have nation" richer than the United States and Britain because of the fact that it has, during the past year, firmly established an undefeatable position by bringing the rich treasures of the South under its arms.

Needless to say, the natural resources in the Southern Regions, being blessed by natural geographical factors, are not only abundant in quantity but are also greatly varied. Casting our glance over the agricultural products, we find such important items as rubber, kapok, cassava, copra, coconut oil, tea rice, sugar, coffee and tobacco. Of these, the output of rubber occupies as much as 90 per cent of the total amount of the world's production, that of kapok formed 87 per cent of the aggregate amount of the world's peace time exports, that of cassava 80 per cent, and of copra 75 per cent. Quinine, too, which is a special product of the South, occupied the high percentage of 98 per cent of the total amount of the world's peacetime exports of this product.

The mineral resources in the Southern Area are just as varied, including tin, oil, coal, iron, bauxite, phosphorous ore, manganese, chrome, tungsten, gold, zinc, etc. Of these products, the most outstanding is tin which occupies 65 per cent of the world's total output. Moreover, Malai, the world's foremost tin-producing district, the East Indies, which ranks second in this particular product, and Thailand, which comes third, are all included in the Southern Sphere.

Another notable fact is that rubber and tin, the two most important war materials, are almost exclusively produced in this area.

How the Anglo-American-Dutch Powers had been frantic in their greed to monopolize the abundant Southern natural resources is plainly discernible in their desperate attempt to keep Japan out of this sphere by the formation of the infamous ABCD encirclement camp. Ironically, the United States and Britain have been completely swept out of this area during the brief period of a year, and have thus been deprived of direly necessary war materials. Today the United States proudly boasts of its gigantic productive capacity, but was it not a fact that even before the present war she had started to suffer from a shortage of such important materials as raw rubber, tin, manganese, chrome and tungsten? Now she has been shut out completely from the Southern Area. It is indeed plain that however hard it may try, it is extremely difficult for the United States to meet the sharply increasing demand for war materials with its limited productivity. As a matter of fact, as Prime Minister Tojo pointed out, the United States is today encouraging the manufacture of wooden airplanes due to the rapidly rising shortage of aluminum. This is, indeed, a startling revelation of one of the flaws in America's war production program.

In sharp contrast to such a sad predicament in the Anglo-American camp, Japan's material fighting power is being steadily strengthened as a result of the rich Southern natural resources. Furthermore, it is highly gratifying to see that the vigorous development of these natural resources, coupled with the hearty cooperation of one billion East Asiatic peoples have rendered it possible for Japan to fight a protracted war. The groundwork of the material resources for the complete destruction of the Anglo-American Powers, has thus been solidly established.

Facts Tell the Story

LISBON, February 4.—Illicit trading in groceries, sugar and meat in the United States is constantly on the increase, according to reports appearing in Time magazine. It is stated that during an official inspection, 40 per cent of the 1,200 grocery stores and butchers and 70 per cent of the 500 filling stations on the East Coast exceeded the present maximum prices and infringed greatly on rationing regulations. In addition trade in stolen rationing cards is rapidly increasing, the article concluded.

BUENOS AIRES, February 4.—Dean G. Acheson, Assistant Secretary of State, in the House Committee on behalf of the Lend Lease program, said the United States expects repayment in gold or in goods after the war. (Note: the United States has not yet collected its debt from England for the last World War.)

LISBON, February 4.—Mrs. Roosevelt, addressing the English Speaking Union in Washington on Tuesday, declared that many American service men sent to Britain were prejudiced against the British because history had not been taught intelligently in all American schools. She added that the prejudice against the British was noticeable throughout the United States and was naturally reflected in the American army, navy and air force.

STOCKHOLM, February 4.—Prime Minister John Curtin of Australia, explaining the government's attitude toward racing, said that the only restrictions it had imposed was with racing on Saturday. This was to make people realize that they must spend some of their time safeguarding their homes against possible attacks. He added that if it was proven that telephones had been used for the purpose of betting, the telephone service would be cancelled. "It should be realized," he declared, "by those not employed in vital industries that there is a tremendous demand for telephones in war work, and that telephones should be used to better purpose than for betting.

A Year Ago Today

Feb. 6, 1942

From Our Own Files

A large force of Imperial Army warplanes, including fighters and bombers, undertook two large-scale bombing raids on Singapore on February 3 and smashed the dock facilities of the naval port and the structures near King George VI Graving Dock, causing a conflagration. Also attacking transports at anchor there, the air force set on fire one large transport and scored bomb hits on one large vessel, three medium-sized vessels and numerous smaller steamers, according to a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters yesterday.

* * *

A large force of Imperial Army warplanes, composed of bombers and fighters twice on February 3, carried out surprise attacks on the South Taungu airdrome in Burma and destroyed by bombing a large bomber and six fighters. On Febru[illegible] a powerful air force of the Imperial Army in a large formation attacked Rangoon and demolished the military establishments of the city. Another unit made a surprise attack on the Regu airdrome and dropped numerous bombs on the airdrome facilities, states a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters yesterday.

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For three days since February 1, the Imperial Navy Air Force conducted reconnaissance flights over the western part of the Java Sea in search of the enemy, in the course of which it sank three ships of 6,000 tons, 3,000 tons, and 2,000 tons respectively, states a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters yesterday.

CHIANG KAI-SHEK REGIME HEADED FOR UNAVOIDABLE DESTRUCTION

House of Soongs Practically Runs Chungking Regime Under Shrewd Guidance of Soong Mei-ling

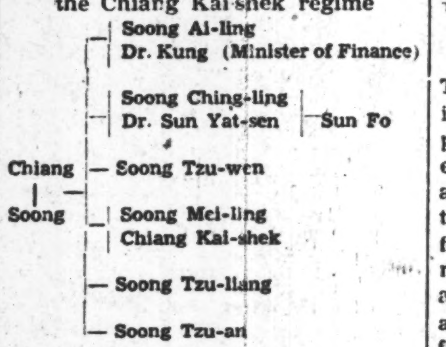
By TOSHI NAKATA
(From the Keikoku))

The Chiang Kai-shek regime, seems to have reached that critical stage when no medicine or operation would save the fast-declining fire of life; it is incessantly screaming that "we are fighting not only for Chungking but also for the 'Allied' countries." Losing battle after battle and on the verge of financial collapse with the average price level in Chungking up as much as thirty times the pre-war level, it still fondles the dream of final victory for America and Britain, and is waging a war against Japan. The Chiangsters are throwing away the life of their own people, completely forgetting their very existence.

An analysis of the Chungking regime reveals that Chiang and his faction are pointed deeply with American influence. The Chungking regime reminds us of the house of Soong at once, and the Soongs, that disgusting, shrewd Soong Mei-ling and the trio of Lings. The House of Soong is in fact the Chungking regime itself. All members of the House of Soong have been brought up in the American way. It is no wonder that they should be pro-American from morn to night. In other words, Americanism has so far penetrated into the Chungking regime that America is sucking away Chinese blood to the very last drop.

House of Soongs

The House of Soongs and the Chiang Kai-shek regime



The House of Soongs is, as everyone knows, the leading figure among Chekiang plutocrats. As shown in the above list, Soong Ching-ling, the second daughter, is the widow of Dr. Sun Yat-sen; the first daughter, Soon Ai-ling, is the wife of Dr. H. H. Kung. The third member, Soong Tzu-wen, is the head of the Chekiang plutocrats and the trusted servant of Chiang. The third daughter is the notorious Soon Mei-ling, wife of Chiang, and the two younger brothers are Tsu-liang and Tzu-an.

All these relatives of Chiang Kai-shek who occupy important posts in the Chungking regime have been educated in America and are thoroughly Americanized. The beloved wife of Chiang and female leader of the anti-Japanese front, Soon Mei-ling, as well as her elder sister, Soong Ai-ling, are graduates of Wellesley University. Soong Ai-ling's husband, Dr. H. H. Kung is a graduate of Yale University. Soong Tzu-wen, the multimillionare in China, who is staying in America to obtain the best possible aid, has studied economics at Harvard and Columbia. Thus the relatives of Chiang are all keen followers and admirers of things American and have become mere tools of American individualism, and liberalism.

Soong Mei-ling

Why has Soong Mei-ling become so notorious? Being wife of Chiang places her in a prominent position. She is so Americanized that she is forward in everything. Recently she went to America, obviously to plot against Japan.

Chiang Kai-shek and Soong Mei-ling were married in December, 1927. Chiang was then 40 years old and Soong, '25. They are now 56 and 41. To Chiang the marriage has been the realization of his five years' dream and he is naturally proud of his matrimonial success; that his marriage to Soong Mei-ling was actuated purely from love is much to be doubted. After all, his wife is the sister of the widow of the famous Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Father of modern China, and her brother, Soong Tzu-wen is a millionaire. Besides, Dr. H. H. Kung, another important figure in Chinese politics, has become his brother-in-law. Politically and financially, to obtain matrimonial connections with the house of Soong was a God-send to Chiang, then ambitiously plotting to rule over all China after his success in conquering the North. Chiang, by this marriage tried to acquire gold and political power and did everything to obtain the favor of the Soongs. Five years' patient effort and he won them all.

No one can ascertain what motivated Chiang's marriage. The marriage had more political significance than a simple courtship. Moreover, he, in order to marry Soong, divorced his faithful wife, Chen. With her child, Chen went to America to forget Chiang and China. Their son, brought up in Moscow, has become a Communist.

The central figure in Chekiang plutocracy, Soong Tzu-wen, is brother of Soong Mei-ling. He is as powerful as Dr. Kung, is practical rather than logical. He is clever in managing Chiang's finances and is said to be fairly successful in his negotiations with local war clans. Born in 1890, he comes from Shanghai. He is younger than Dr. Kung by 12 years. He studied at St. John's College, Shanghai, and at Harvard and Columbia. He acquired a practical knowledge of banking in America. On his return to China, he held a post in the Kwangtung National Government, afterwards becoming president of the Canton Central Bank. He was able to straighten out the much disordered financial situation there and saved the panic.

Soon he became Minister in the government and ably managed its finances in the time of frequent local wars, at the same time, strengthening his own position steadily and considerably. With the establishment of the former Nanking National Government, he became successively Minister of Finance, Vice-President of the Executive Yuan, member of the Central Executive Council, and President of the Central Bank of China. At the time of the Sian incident, he was instrumental, together with Soong Mei-ling, in the release of Chiang from the hands of Chang Hsueh-liang. His financial position, strengthened by his own ability, coupled with the support of Soong Ching-ling, widow of Dr. Sun Yat-sen has the strong backing of the Chekiang plutocrats.

Chekiang Plutocrats

Who are the Chekiang plutocrats? They are a group of businessmen in Shanghai, all born in Chekiang province. They are mostly bankers who controlled the financial aspects of China, using Shanghai as their headquarters. The Chekiang financial circle has maintained close relationship with American interests and Soong Tzu-wen is a sort of adviser to them. Chiang has been fostering his military strength by utilizing Soong's connection with these plutocrats.

Now that Shanghai and Chekiang have fallen under the control of the Imperial Army, the Chekiang plutocrats have been so hard hit that Chiang cannot expect immediate financial assistance from these quarters, as well as from abroad. America is now the only possible source of aid. The Soongs have been going back and forth to America, begging for assistance. Soong Tzu-wen, as a special representative of the Chiang regime in America, has been very active in arranging the anti-Japanese front there and getting financial aid.

The Chungking regime, defeated on all fronts, has been placed in a critical condition economically. The scarcity of commodities has brought up the average price level to twenty or thirty times the pre-war level. The people, burdened with heavy war expenditure and the difficulties of living, have been gradually losing the anti-Japanese feeling, thereby creating internal strife between Communists on one hand and peace advocates on the other.

Dr. H. H. Kung

Dr. Kung, husband of the eldest daughter of the Soongs, was born in 1887 in Taku-hsien, Shansi province. He is said to be the 76th in the line of the descendants of Confucius. His present position arises from the fact that he comes from a distinguished family, coupled with the fact that he is brother-in-law of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Chiang Kai-shek and Soong Tzu-wen. He is recognized as being talented and clear-minded. At the executive meeting held in Chungking in February, 1927, a five-year economic plan at a cost of $2,000 000,000 and a heavy military expenditure necessary for resisting Japan was decided upon. He was successful in raising the loan for the purpose by going to America and Europe.

Kung has held the offices of Finance Minister and the Vice-Presidency of the Executive Yuan. In such capacities, he has either begged or intimidated the aid-Chiang countries to secure the financial support necessary for the anti-Japanese front. His career shows that he has been an economic genius. His first opportunity in the success of his carrer came when he was introduced to the famous Li Hung-chang, of the Manchu Dynasty. Li taking a fancy to him, sent him to America to be educated. He graduated Oberlin University in 1906 and Yale in 1907. On returning to China, he founded a school in Taku, his native place, afterwards throwing himself into the revolutionary movement of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. In the uprising of 1911, he was a commander of the Shansi Central-Route People's Army. In 1913, he came over to Japan with the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, becoming a general director of the Chinese Young Men's Association in Japan. He fell in love with Soong Ching-ling, then a private secretary to the late Dr. Sun. In the Yuan Shih-kai regime, he became a financial adviser to Yen Hsi-shan. In that capacity, he founded banks in many places, developed commerce and public works, making Shansi a model province.

With the former National Government in Nanking as his foundation, he became a member of the Central Political Council and Chief of the Industry and Commerce Department. Later as a member of the Council for Foreign Affairs, he made a tour of the world as a member of an economic mission and returned to the country in April, 1921. Succeeding Soong Tzu-wen, he became President of the Central Bank of China and Minister of Finance. He represented the National Government at the Coronation of the King of England. While he was still in Europe, the China Affair broke out. He immediately engaged himself in obtaining loans and ammunition supplies, returning to China in October, 1937.

His financial ability is said to be such that he has enriched his own pocket rather than the national treasury. While he occupied the chair of Finance Minister, he appointed one of his confidential retainers to the post of chief of the National Treasury Bureau, permanently stationed him at the Central Bank of China in Shanghai and gave him vital information for speculation purpose. How selfishly he is concerned in his own interests can be seen in the following fact. Immediately before the fall of Hongkong, December 24, 1941, he hired an airplane to flee to Chungking with his wife, two daughters, maids and some furniture, leaving a million of his fellow-countrymen to their own fate. Tu Yueh-sheng, the notorious Shanghai gangster-chief, exposed the incident and a serious anti-Kung demonstration took place among university-students in Kunming and Kwangsi.

Chiangsters

Pro-Americanism of the Chiangster group is not limited to Chiang's matrimonial circle. Take, for instance, Chen Kuo-fu. He hails from Chinkiang, Kiangsu province. He studied economics at Pennsylvania University, returning to China in 1911. The following year he founded the Kiangsu Bank, and in 1915, the Shanghai Commercial Reserve Bank. He became an important figure in the former National Government and in 1933, he was appointed a member of the Council of Constructions.

A drastic change of the monetary system in China was accomplished by the assistance of Britain in 1935. America, not to be left behind, tried to turn the tables by changing the system to the so-called white silver system. Chen headed the delegation in this negotiation, was successful and concluded the Silver Agreement between America and China. The economic dominance in China has since been shifted into the hands of America. He has since become Minister of Overseas Trade, monopolizing all contracts for munitions from abroad. Commissions and bribery are a natural thing among Chiangster officials.

There was revealed recently an interesting incident in which he was the chief actor. During the strengthening of the Burma Road, Chen, with Soong Tzu-liang, younger brother of Soong Tzu-wen, then Director of the China Transportation Company, secretly imported in large scale rubber boots, clothing gasoline and automobiles for their private use, instead of munition. Two truck-loads of unlicensed goods were seized by Government officials causing much outcry for their unpatriotic deed.

There is also Minister Hsu of Food Supply. He is of course one of Soong's retainers. He is 55 and comes from Szechwan Province After graduating the Szechwan Law School, he occupied the posts of Superintendent of the Shanghai Trade Bureau, Chief of the Currency Bureau in the National Treasury, Director of the National Currency Bank and the Constructive Bank. Recommended by Soong, he became Food Minister.

The Chungking regime is practically a family affair, Chiang Kai-shek is its head, the Soongs and the Chekiang plutocrats furnishing the support. Their ultimate fate is a foregone conclusion.

In the Periodicals

Nippon Hyoron, Vol. 18, No. 2, February, 1943 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Nippon Hyoron-sha, Tokyo. Price 80 sen. Leading articles: Theory of Racial Development, Increased Production and Standard Living, Foundation of Total War, Organization of Economic Power, Policy of Strengthening War Supplies, and Meaning of Participation of the National Government of China in War.

Sozo, Vol. 13, No. 2, February, 1943 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Sozo-sha, Tokyo. Price 50 sen. Leading articles: War of Thought, Way of Cooperation in the Greater East Asia War, Nanking's Participation in War, Present Phase of Economy of North China, and Production Control.

Keikoku, Vol. 10, No. 2, February, 1943 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Zaisei Johosha, Tokyo. Price 50 sen. Leading articles: Long-Term Decisive Battle and Strengthening Production, Joint Prosecution of Sacred War by Japan and China, Problem of the National Government of China, Which Participated in War, and Various Problems of Rural Pacification Work.

INDO-CHINESE PEOPLE DESIROUS OF LEARNING JAPANESE TONGUE

Cultural Relation Between Two Countries Has Made Rapid Headway Since 1941

By SUYEO ASAKURA
(Special to the Nippon Times and Contemporary Japan)

Part II

On account of these cultural activities, many leading Japanese came into intimate contacts with the French authorities. Governor-General Decoux, M. Delsalle, Superior Resident of Tongking, M. Chabas, head of le Secretariat des Relations Intellectuelles, M. Charton, head of la Direction de l'Instruction Publique. Ambassador Yoshizawa and Consul-General Ogawa became unanimous in their opinion that the cultural exchange between the two countries should be intensified. From the general viewpoint, these cultural expositions made the ordinary French and Indo-Chinese people recognize the elegance of Japan's works of art and the excellence of its industrial products. As a matter of fact, they realized that Japan is a strong, formidable country possessing a high characteristic culture.

In the spring of 1941 the Kokusai Bunka Shinko-kai started a journal entitled Trait-d'union for the benefit of the French and the Indo-Chinese. Stimulated by this, the Indo-Chinese authorities commenced the publication of a similar magazine. Then upon the representation of the French authorities, it was decided to publish a series of illustrated reviews under the joint editorship of Japan and Indo-China. As a result, the French manuscripts for the first of the series entitled Connaissance de l'Indochine, together with photographs, were sent to the Kokusai Bunka Shinko-kai in Tokyo, which organization translated the articles written in French into Japanese for insertion into the Japanese section, and the review was published with many illustrations, maps, cuts and photogravures in October last. The second of the series, Connaissance du Japon, which came out in December last is edited all in French. It contains such articles as "Cultural Character of the Japanese Nation," "Japanese Literature," "Haniwa," "Sumiye" and one essay each on science and economics. These are respectively written by Yenku Uno, Kochi Doi, Seiroku Noma, Rakushiken Wakimoto, Jiro Tsuji and Kotaro Araki, all of whom are authorities in their own lines of study.

Exchange of Art

The exchange of ancient works of art has not yet materialized; but it has already been decided that the Indo-Chinese side will present Japan with some relics of the Angkor Vat and the Angkor Thom, and some images in relief, fragmentary images and earthenware, which bespeak the prosperity of the Khmer Dynasty of the twelfth century. It is said that these articles will reach seventy-one in number. It is perhaps the first time that so many old Indo-Chinese works of art have been selected to be dispatched abroad. On the Japanese side, preparations are being made to send thirty-one articles (including Tsunenobu Kano's landscape paintings) offered by the Kokusai Bunka Shinko-kai. A year has been spent on the completion of these preparations. It has been agreed that the Japanese presents when received by Indo-China are to be displayed at the Musee de Louis Finot, whilst the Indo-Chinese works of art when received by Japan are to be exhibited at the Imperial Museum of Tokyo.

Exchange of Students

A plan to exchange students and arrange inspection parties has been formulated and it is expected to be carried out in the near future. According to it, a certain number of male and female students, who are selected by la Direction de l'Instruction Publique de l'Indochine and la Mission Japonaise at Hanoi, are to be sent to Japan, which nation is to respond by dispatching a similar number selected by the education Ministry and other organizations concerned. Furthermore, for the purpose of studying each other's culture and language, a certain number of young assistant professors selected from the universities are to be reciprocally sent to study for a period of three years. As for the exchange of students, the selection has already been made on the Indo-Chinese side. The Japanese side is now making its selection.

The French authorities intend to open an Indo-Chinese art exhibition in Tokyo next spring. On this occasion several Indo-Chinese painters are to come over to Japan. At the request of the Kokusai Bukkyo Kyokai (International Buddhist Association) of Tokyo, M. Georges Coedes, principal of l'Ecole Francaise d'Extreme-Orient, has consented to come over to Japan to give lectures on Buddhism. On the other hand, Dr. Suyeji Umehara, professor of the Kyoto Imperial University and an authority on archaeology, has already departed for Indo-China as exchange professor. In return, the French side is now considering dispatching a suitable savant to Japan.

Films in F.I.C.

As for amusements, some Japanese films are being shown in Indo-China. The dramatic films already screened are "Tank-Commander Nishizumi," "Night of China," "Warm Current" and "Pastoral Symphony," while the cultural films hitherto exhibited are "Life of Labor," "Iron Manufacturing" and "Heavy Industry." As the importation of foreign pictures has come to a standstill owing to the war, the Japanese films are being welcomed everywhere in Indo-China. Japan is now intending to send more films to that contry to realize its policy of "friendship and understanding through pictures."

It is undoubtedly gratifying that books on Japanese literature and culture are wanted in Indo-China; but we have no suitable book written in French, though there are many good ones written in English. The books so far published in Japan for the Indo-Chinese readers are the French and Annamese editions of Heavy Industry and National School, both being publications of the Kokusai Bunka Shinko-kai; and the Annamese editions of Vehicles of Japan, Life of Children and Shops in Japan, which are included in the Yehon Nippon series published by the Nippon Senden Bunka Kyokai (Society for Propagating Japanese Culture). But these books, which chiefly consist of pictures and photographs, are intended for the use of Annamese children. Visage du Japon, which was published in 1941, has succeeded to a certain extent in introducing our culture to Indo-China, but it is not meant for the intellectual classes. The only Japanese literary book that can now be had in Indo-China is the French version of Yoshiro Nagayo's Christ in Bronze, which is an excellent modern novel. It is comparatively widely read in that country. Besides, there is a French book on Japanese gardening, which has been written by Takeshi Tamura. Unfortunately, its popularity has been negligible.

Many French Authorities

In contrast, many French scholars have written books on Japanese culture. And some of them have translated Japanese classics and modern literary works into French. But, as is the case with many of the translated works of foreign authors on Japan, most of them are out of print. The revival of the best of these volumes should be considered, and this work should be undertaken by those cultural bodies which are engaged in propagating Japanese culture abroad. The only book that is enjoying noticeable popularity in Indo-China from the Japanese angle is Mrs. Kiko Yamata's Pays de Reine, a study on Japanese women. It has been published by the Imprimerie d'Extreme-Orient' and deals with the religious, educational and literary activities of our women. Mrs. Yamata, who has already published many novels and poems relating to Japan in Paris, is widely known among the French reading public.

Eager to Learn

The Indo-Chinese people are eager to learn the Japanese language. Already there have appeared many kinds of imperfect primers on our language. Many Annamese shop clerks have learnt some Japanese words and phrases direct from their Japanese customers. All these signs are indicative of the fact that the dissemination of our language into Indo-China is necessary. In this connection, it must be mentioned that in the spring of 1941 the Indo-Chinese Government-General launched a campaign for the diffusion of our language. Lectures on the Japanese language were given to officials, military officers and university students of Hanoi. M. Oreste Pietner, who was formerly a lecturer of the Third Higher School of Japan, was appointed a lecturer of the Hanoi University. In the spring of 1942, Mr. Takashi Sogawa was engaged at Saigon to teach and diffuse Japanese. Japanese has been adopted as an optional course in all the middle schools in Indo-China since the past one year. In the Saigon Broadcasting Station Mr. Sogawa is engaged in giving radio lectures on Japanese. Private schools, teaching the Japanese language, have started functioning in various places.

It will be seen that the cultural relations between Japan and Indo-China, which has made a rapid headway since 1941, has already proved substantially successful. Consequently, the authorities of both countries have drawn up a number of concrete schemes to be put into effect this year. When the proposed Japan-Indo-Chinese Cultural Institute at Hanoi is established, the cultural relations between the two countries will have received a significant push.

(End)